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WILL MEET JULY 4TH

Democratic National Convention Will Assemble on That Day

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Milwaukee was Also a Candidate for Meeting Place, But Kansas City Won Out Easily.

Washington, Special.—The next National Democratic Convention will be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4th. This was the decision of the Democratic National committee which met at the Hotel Raleigh to fix the time and place of holding the convention.

Milwaukee was the only other city competing for the honor of entertaining the convention, and the poor showing she made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City 40, Milwaukee 9),caused general surprise. The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations, railroad and telegraph facilities were presented in open session by representatives of each city and subsequently in executive session, ex-Governor Stone, on behalf of Kansas City, and National Committeeman, E. C. Wall, on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the financial inducements which the city he represented was willing to make. Each offered the committee $50,000, but in addition Kansas City was willing to furnish hotel accommodations for the members of the committee and the hall with decorations and music free of expense to the committee.

One of Milwaukee's strongest arguments was the political effect which the holding of the convention in that city would have upon the German-American voters, who were represented to the committee as wavering in their allegiance to the Republican party. It seemed to be taken for granted by at least two speakers that Bryan would be re-nominated and that the Chicago platform in substance would be reaffirmed. Opposition to trusts expansion and imperialism together with every mention of Bryan and the Chicago plaform aroused enthusiasm, but during the open session of the committee there was no allusion to free silver. Three dates for holding the convention were proposed, May 9th, by Mr. Townsend, of Oregon; June 14, by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; and July 4th, by Mr. McGraw, of West Virginia. A speech by ex-Senator Gorman, in favor of holding to precedent and naming a date later than that for the c[illegible]n of the party in power, had [illegible]le influence in causing Independence Day to be chosen.

After the committee had selected the "Gate City" of the West, the Kansas City boomers held a jollification meeting in their rooms at the Raleigh. Ex-Governor Stone addressed the gathering predicting that those who attended the convention would depart with praises upon their lips for the hospitality they had received and that the nominee of the convention would be the victor at the polls in November.

The committee was called to order by Senator Jones, chairman. Every State and Territory was represented, either by the committeeman or proxy. There were strong indications when the committee met that Kansas City would be chosen. Each city was allowed thirty minutes to present its claims and the two rival cities argued in rotation.

James A. Reid, prosecuting attorney of Kansas City, made the opening speech presenting the claims of the metropolis of the Southwest. The invitation he presented, he said, came not only from the citizens of Kansas City, but from the unfaltering triumphant Democracy of Missouri.

Kansas City has thirty nine lines of railroad, and her telegraphic facilities are excellent. Her hotels are more than ample. Outside of the great hotels of New York, there were in Kansas City seven hotels that will rank as high as any in the United States. The committee, he said, should have the first choice of rooms at these hotels, the delegates the second choice. Hotel rates, he promised, would not be raised. Mr. Reid was especially fulsome in his eulogy of the convention hall, which, he said, would seat 25,000 people.

The following call was issued in the afternoon:

"The National Democratic committee having met in the city of Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth of July, as the time, and chosen the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the place of holding the National Democratic convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States; and each Territory, Alaska, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia, shall have six delegates. All Democratic conservative reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, and who favor the republic and oppose the empire are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention."

Committee Appointed.

Washington, Special.—The President has about decided on the appointment of Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, as members of the Philippine commission has also summoned Prof. Bernard Moses, professor of political economy in the University of California, to Washington, for a conference on the Filipino situation and has in contemplation the tender of a place on the commission to him.

To Investigate Trusts.

Washington, Special.—It was stated to-day that the industrial commission had decided to make certain recommendations for legislation in regard to trusts and these will be forwarded to Congress on Tuesday or Wednesday A sub- committee will leave Washington about March 13, to investigate industrial conditions at the South. The sub-commissions will hold sessions at Raleigh, N. C., Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and perhaps at other places.

TILLMAN'S PITCHFORK.

Senator Morgan Gets a Complimentary Jab From It.

Washington, D. C., Special.—When the Senate convened Saturday, consideration of the Hawaiian government bill was resumed, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Platt, of Connecticutt, providing that the President should appoint the chief justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Circuit Courts, and that the governor of that territory should appoint the officers, the amendment limiting the tenure of office of appointees to four years.

In a vehement speech Mr. Tillman of South Carolina attacked the bill as reported to the Senate, and in passing made a personal arraignment of Senator Morgan for alleged lack of courtesy.

"The oliarchy which exists in Hawaii," declared Mr. Tillman, "and which this bill perpetuates, is powerful and unscrupulous. It is an autocracy greater than ever existed outside of Russia.

"I sympathize with the Senator from Connecticut in his efforts to secure a properly appointed judiciary for the islands—a judiciary not controlled by the oligarchy which now has its grip on the islands."

Referring to an incident which occurred the other day, in which Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, declined to yield to Mr. Tillman to reply to a statement made by Mr. Wolcott of Colorado concerning the suppressed vote of South Carolina, Mr. Tillman said:

"I have felt indignation at the treatment I received from the Senator (Mr. Morgan). Never in my experience in the Senate have I been treated so discourteously by any member of the Senate."

Mr. Morgan endeavored to interrupt Mr. Tillman, but the latter waved him aside, saying: "I decline to yield to the Senator. He has put himself outside the pale of courtesy and consideration so far as I am concerned." He then explained the circumstances of Mr. Morgan's refusel to permit him to reply to Mr. Wolcott.

"When I arose to explain the situation in South Carolina as it was presented by the Senator from Colorado," said Mr. Tillman, "the Senator from Alabama said: 'No, I cannot permit you to speak now. I'll leave you to fight it out some other time!'

"It was the first time in my experience that I had been denied a hearing in like circumstances. No Republican would have denied me the privilege, because there is no man on that side of the chamber so lacking in courtesy and decency."

A Thriving Section.

In no section of the South is there greater evidence of general prosperity and advancement in every line of industry than in that stretch of territory extending from Moiroe, N. C., to Portsmouth, Va., along the Seaboard Air Line railway. Starting from Monroe, one traverses first a region devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and directly adjacent to the cotton fields sees immense and numerous cotton mills, that take almost, or altogether the entire product of the fields, and reduce it to a finished state. Then the great lumber section is passed. In the midst of this lumber, or long leaf pine belt is situated the unique town of Southern Pines, where all the resources of wealth and architectural ingenuity have been exhausted to make a modern city in the most favorable surroundings for a health resort. The city of Raleigh is next passed, the capital of North Carolina. This city presents all the progressive features of the great State that contributes to its greatness. It is an educational and manufacturing and industrial center, reflecting the progressiveness of the whole State. Henderson, Wake Forest and Weldon are live towns on the main line of the Seaboard. From Henderson branches a road to Durham, noted for its tobacco industry the world over. The twin cities, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are at the present terminus of the Seaboard Air Line. These cities do an amount of shipping that is entirely beyond comprehension of the average person. The prosperity and material advancement of this belt of territory must be attributed largely to the liberal management of the Seaboard Air Line railway system, which is always quick to see and take advantage of anything calculated to upbuild the sections through which its lines pass.

Killed by his Horse.

Greenville, N. C., Special.—Mr. Buck Cox, of Contentnea township, Greene county, went in a cart to Grimesland Friday afternoon for a barrel of flour. After starting back home his horse ran away and he was killed. People living near the road saw the horse with the broken cart running by. They went back to investigate and found Mr. Cox dead in the road. His neck was broken and his head terribly mangled.

Weathered The Gale.

Fort Monroe, Special.—The transport McPherson, towed by the steamer Admiral Sampson, passed in the capes at daybreak Saturday and anchored off Fort Monroe quarantine station. She brings troops from Cuba. The transport had a thrilling experience. During the heavy storm of Monday, while 440 miles at sea, she broke her propeller shaft and drifted helplessly for many hours almost to the coast of Bermuda. Assistance was asked of a little Italian steamer, but her captain was afraid the big transport would swamp him.

British Advancing.

Colenso Camp, by Cable.—The Colenso Township Railway station of the south side of Tugela, Fort Wylie and the country extending about two miles to the north, have been occupied by the British. The British are meeting strong opposition to a further advance, the Boers having at least three guns in position on the high hills directly in front of the English. There was heavy shelling on both sides all day Thursday.

Investigation Held.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The Frankfort City Council has passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to appoint a committee in the city of armed mountaineers charged with having threatened the lives of Judges of the Court of Appeals. The resolution directs the committee to call on Governor Taylor and demand of him the names of all persons, either citizens or soldiers, who are quartered in the State buildings and the reason therefor, also to investigate all suspicious characters found in any part of the city.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Porto Rican Question Discussed in The House.

SENATE.

Fifty-Sixth Day.—An effort is to be made to get the question involving the seating of former Senator Quay of Pennsylvania formally before the Senate for consideration. Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would call up the case. As it is a privileged question he may be able to secure a vote on the taking up of the case for consideration and thus develop the Quay strength in the Senate at least approximately.

Mr. Morgan objected to making those positions political footballs. He was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, who wanted to know how many registered voters there were in Hawaii at the present time. He thought about 4,000, composed largely of Americans, Germans and other white foreigners.

Mr. Cullom interjected the information that in 1890 the voters numbered about 11,000.

Fifty-Seventh Day.—When the Senate convened all the galleries were crowded and many people vainly sought admission from the corridors. It was a splendid compliment to Senator Foraker, of Ohio, whose selection to read the Washington farewell address, in accordance with the annual custom, had been announced. It was a fine bit of elocution which met with warm congratulation.

Fifty-eighth Day.—The Republican members of the conference committee on the financial bill reached an agreement. The Democratic conferees were called in and stated their opposition to the bill, and without further formality, the bill was ordered reported providing for gold coin of the above standard, and as it will probably become a law, provides:

That the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained by the Secretary of the Treasury at a parity of value with this standard.

SENATE.

Fifty-ninth day.—Throughout the session the Senate had under consideration the Hawaiian Government Bill. The discussion took a wide range, but the basis of it was an amendment offered by Mr. Platt (Conn.) as to the appointment and tenure of office of the judges of the Hawaiian courts.

HOUSE.

Fifty-Sixth Day.—For the first time in the debate upon the Puerto Rican tariff bill the voice of a Republican was raised against the measure. Mr. Bromwell, Ohio, spoke against the bill, but opposed it on the ground of policy and not of constitutionality. His hostility, however, was not so absolute but that he announced his intention of voting for it if the substitute failed.

The other speakers were Mr. Ray, New York, and Mr. Long, Kansas, for the bill, and Mr. Henry, Texas, against it. The Republicans have decided to hold a caucus or conference on the bill Saturday night.

Although there are said to be between 20 and 30 Republicans hostile to the measure, the Republican leaders who are canvassing the situation say that not more than four or five will cast their votes against it. They also say several Democrats will support it. The only Democrat who is outspoken in his advocacy of the bill is Mr. Davey, Louisiana.

Messrs. Meir and Broussard, Louis-

Fifty- Seventh Day.—The debate on the Porto Rican Tariff Bill brought out several notable speeches in the House, including one by General Grosvenor, of Ohio, who answered a number of questions as to the attitude of the President; another by Representative Moody, another Massachusetts Republican, who sharply criticised the position of his colleague. Mr. McClellan (N. Y.), and Mr. Brantley (Ga.), also spoke against the bill, and Mr. Parker (N. J.), in support of it. The debate was continued at a night session.

Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) opened the debate. Mr. McClellan argued at some length that the inhabitants of Porto Rica are citizens of the United States, with all the constitutional rights of citizens, and that the Constitution extends proprio vigore over the island of Porto Rico, the United States only holding it in trust, for the State eventually to be erected out of the territory. "The moral aspect of the case," he said, " is quite as important as in the legal. It involves the good faith, the credit and the honor of the United States."

Fifty-eighth Day.— An agreement was reached in the House that the vote on the Porto Rican tariff bill will be taken at 3 p. m., next Tuesday. General debate will close Monday and members of the House. Frequent conferences were held between representatives of the various elements.

The debate brought out a speech by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, scoring Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, for his speech of yesterday, and also two speeches from the Republican side by Mr. Tompkins, of New York, and Mr. Powers, of Vermont, opposing the bill. Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, closed the day with a defense of the Anti-Imperialists. The other speakers were Mr. Eddy, of Minnesota, for the bill, and Messrs. Clayton, of Alabama, and Broussard, of Louisiana, against it.

short speeches, under the five minute rule, will follow up to the time of the vote. The leaders continue to express the belief that the bill will pass, but the impression is growing that a motion to recommit the bill to the committee on ways and means will command strong support and may prevail. Mr. Underwood, the Democratic "whip," sent out telegrams to all absent Democrats to be present on Monday, when the voting may begin. The speech of Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, was the feature of the day, and kept the House in a furore for an hour.

Fifty-ninth day.—Throughout the debate on the Porto Rico Bill in the House of Representatives there was an undercurrent of speculation on the outcome of the efforts to bring about united action on the present majority

Up in Greenland.

"No," continued the Eskimo sadly, "there isn't so much money in the hotel business in Greenland as the volume of travel would indicate. The average Arctic explorer is so particular these days! He has to have boot for dinner every day, and fresh boot at that! Canned boot won't answer at all! No, I don't know as I blame the explorers so much. They've got to have such experiences as the public taste demands. If they are to do anything lecturing, I suppose. Yes."—Puck.

THE WAR IS ENDED.

The Philippine Struggle Thought To Be Over.

ARMY WILL BE NO LONGER NEEDED

The Expedition of Gen. Bates Into the Southern Portion of Luzon, Will Mark the Close of Operations.

Washington, D. C., Special.—According to information received at the War Department from Manila, with the end of the present expedition of General Bates into the two provinces at the extreme southern part of the island of Luzon, military operations in the Philippines will close. Afterward there is nothing to do but to undertake to maintain order through a police system. It is said that attention is now being given to that subject and steps are being taken to form a thoroughly mobile, lightly armed gendarmerie, something on the order of the Canadian mounted police, to cover the islands at all points, and conserve the energies of the regular troops.

The arrest of a Tagal on the charge of being a guerilla as reported from Manila, it is said at the War Department, marks the initiation of another policy toward the insurgents who still remain under arms; or rather the development of the old policy toward the logical outcome of an unsuccessful rebellion. As the summary punishment of guerillias cannot be had until some action has been taken to declare the determination of the application of the rules of war, it is assumed at the War Department that General Otis has already issued some kind of a proclamation or notice to the natives, warning them that if they defy the rules of war and pursue a predatory warfare they will be treated as guerillas when captured.

The President is devoting special attention to the formation of the new Philippine commission, acting on the advice that the army has reached the end of its functions in the islands, and that the time is ripe for the establishment of civil governments throughout the archipelago. It is hoped that the personnel can be completed before the end of the next week.

Upon representation of the Spanish government to the effect that some of the islands south of the Philippine archipelago,which had been taken possession of by United States gun-boats, were really the property of Spain, the authorities of the State Department have examined the charts and concluded to direct the withdrawal of our claims to the islands of Caygayen, Sulu, and Cibutu, all of which lie within the boundary lines laid down by the treaty of Paris.

Opening of Carnival.

New Orleans, La., Special.—Nereus opened the carnival Wednesday night by the first pageant of its kind ever given in the world. The floats were built up around trolley flat cars, the illumination and fixtures, which were concealed, appeared as a long line of brilliant pictures moving themselves along.

A ball at the Grand Opera House followed. Thursday there will be a military review and the Momus parade at night. Saturday the manufacturers will hold a trade parade. The battleship Texas is expected that day. The extension of the carnival over a week has brought a great many people earlier than usual.

News Notes.

A Boer force has advanced along the flank of General Buller's army and is threatening its rear.

Charles E. Macrum, former consul to Pretoria, said in an interview in Pittsburg that he is prepared to prove his charges as to the British censor in South Africa tampering with United States official mail.

Lord Roberts, British commander-in-chief in South Africa, has arrived at Modder River, Cape Colony, and important developments are expected there.

The Hepburn canal bill was reported to the House. It declared the Clayton Bulwer treaty a dead letter.

Dogs Gave Alarm

Pretoria, By Cable.—Further details of the attack made by Colonel Plummer's forces on the Boers' position, defended by a twelve-pounder, near Crocodile Pools, not far from Gaberrones, show that as the British were struggling up the hill in the dark, through a net of barbed wire, they alarmed the Boer watch dogs, who gave togue. The Boers opened fire and the British charged, but the Boers exploded dynamite mines, doing much damage and the British retreated.

Seaboard's Charter.

Richmond, Va., Special.—The bill to charter the Richmond & Washington Air Line Railroad, passed the State Senate by a vote of 28 to 8, and the companion bill to empower the board of sinking fund commissioners to sell the State's stock in the Richmond, Petersburg & Potomac Railroad, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, went through by a still larger majority. They now go to the House.

Brevities.

Archibald J. Sampson, American minister to Ecuador, has made a request to that country for a coaling station in the Galapagos Islands.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler writes from Panique, Luzon, that he delayed leaving the Philippines on account of the activity of the natives, who still keep up the fight.

General Ludlow has appointed a commission to prepare a new charter for Havana.

Filipinos have adopted guerrilla tactics in Albay, Luzon, and constantly harrass outposts in garrisoned towns.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Mr. Jacobs, of Chicago, and Others Will Be Present.

The seventeenth annual convention of the North Carolina Sunday school association will be held in Charlotte March 14th, 15th, and 16th, commencing with an evening session on Wednesday, the 14th.

The convention will be attended by Mr. B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, who is chairman of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association, and who is generally considered as the founder of the international system. The attendance of Mr. Jacobe upon the convention insures its success, as all who have ever heard him will agree. He will be the most prominent spirit of the convention, but will be ably assisted by leading Sunday school workers of this and other States.

The address at the opening session will be made by Rev. James Atkins, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., Sunday school editor of the Southern Methodist church. Rev. B. W. Spilman, of Raleigh, field secretary of the Sunday school department of the Baptist church, will conduct a Sunday school institute on Thursday afternoon. Dr. J. F. Monroe, of Davidson College, will present the subject of "Sunday School Work in the Manufacturing Districts."

Other prominent workers named on the program (which is yet incomplete) are N. B. Broughton, and Jos. H. Weathers, of Raleigh; Geo. W. Watts, of Durham; Prof. F. S. Blair, of Guilford College J. W. Bryan and N. B. Parker, of Goldsboro; Rev. A. D. Thaeler, of Winston; Chales Ross, of Asheboro.

Entertainment will be provided by the citizens of Charlotte for all delegates. Reduced rates have been secured from all railroad lines—the rate being ufll fare going and one-third fare returning.

No Sunday school superintendent who wishes his school in the front should deprive himself of this unusual opportunity of being in a convention with Mr. Jacobes for two days. Many workers in all parts of this country and Canada have journeyed long distances to enjoy a similar pleasure.

News Notes.

Captain DeWolfe tells the News that Mr. Thomas Vance, son of the late Senator Vance, is prominently spoken of as the next gubernatorial candidate in the State of Washington. Mr. Vance has been the acting attorney general for several months, has efficiently attended to the arduous duties attendant upon the office, and the Democrats will push him for the governorship. North Carolina is interested in Mr. Vance not only because he is a Tar Heel, but because he is Senator Vance's son. The State will rejoice at any good fortune or advancement that may come to him.—Charlotte News.

The Salem commissioners have granted a forty year franchise to the Winston-Salem railway and electric company and made a ten year contract with the company for lighting the town with 1,200 candle power each at $75 per light per annum. The board also granted a forty year franchise to the Winston-Salem railway and electric company for a gas plant, which the company in the near future proposes to put in operation.

The oldest tree we know of in this part is a hickory, not very large, but looking sound and thrifty; it is the corner of a tract of land owned by R. L. Hamilton. He says that the tree was standing in 1732, and if any one doubts it he can show a state grant that was made to Walter Shark on the above date calling for that tree—Hickory Press.

The Bailey manufacturing company of Elkton shipped a car load of telegraph cross arms to the Philippines.

The Daniel cotton mill at Lincolnton, which started up last week, will make the finest yarns spun in the South. It will work on numbers from 40 to 100, and will use only Sea Island cotton. The thread will be used as warp for silk goods and for making spool sewing cotton.

R. C. Ball, of Raleigh, has sued the town of Selma, Johnston county, for $5,000 damages. Ball says he was detained in a house there with a patient suffering with a very pronounced case of smallpox; that a man with a gun was outside as a guard and that no food or other comforts was furnished Ball.

It was announced some time ago that a hospital to cost $50,000 would be built at Salisbury by Mr. Newman. It is now stated that Mr. Newman will build the hospital in Charlottesville, Va. The Newman hospital at Salisbury, conducted by Dr. J. W. Long, will be continued as a private hospital.

Russia's abolition of the duty on coal has materially increased the price of German railway shares.

The armoured cruiser Fuerst Bismarck will touch at Havre in recognition of the Paris Exposition.

Berlin bulletins the fact that American coal was offered at Mediterranean ports at $3 per ton.

The Alsonsche Cement Works are now seeking a suitable place in the United States to erect a branch.

Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Vienna yesterday and was met at the railway station by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Berlin courts refused $500,000 bail for Herr Sternberg, charged with financial irregularities. He was once rated at $18,000,000.

Natives of the Solomon Islands are reported to be murdering the white settlers, and a German gunboat has been sent to punish them.

The Boers have attacked Rensberg, Cape Colony.

JUNIOR SPEAKING.

Orators and Their Subjects at Davidson.

Davidson, Special.—The 22d was celebrated by the students with the usual junior orations.

The following is the list of speakers with their subjects:

February 21st, 7.30 p. m.: M. M. Caldwell, Concord, "Inter-Collegiate Athletics;" H. H. Cassady, Salisbury, "Liberal Education;" W. P. Chedester, Asheville, "The Rise and Fall of Spain;" R. S. Craig, Begonia, "An Aim in Life;" R. C. Deal, Greenville, S. C., "A Need in Southern Literature;" R. S. Denham, Pensacola, Fla., "The Solid South;" J. F. Dunn, Ocala, Fla., "The Interest of the South in Expansion;" T. D. Duruy, Davidson, "The Anglo-American Alliance;" R. T. Faucette jr., Lumberton, "Development of Civil Liberty;" Morrison Fetzer, Concord, "A Century's Progress in Electricity;" R. M. Fitzpatrick, Asheville, "America's Opportunity in China."

February 22d., 10.30 a. m.—O. J. Hule, Atlanta, Ga., "Expansion;" J. B. Johnson, Lincolnton, "Honor to Whom Honor is Due;" O. H. Matthews, Davidson, "Alfred the Great;" W. B. McClintock, Charlotte, "Colonization;" K. H. McIntyre, Carl, "The Power of Knowledge;" J. A. McLeod, Villanow, "The Young Man's Education;" C. H. McMurray, Lancaster, S. C., "Decision of character;" J. B. Meacham, Rock Hill, S. C., "A Neglected Problem;" L. B. Newell, Newell's, "The Man With the Hoe;" T. D. Osbonrne, Charlotte, "Suffrage in the United States."

7.30 p. m.: R. M. Patrick, Bowling Green, S. C., "John Milton;" W. B. Reid, Griffith, "The South African Problem;" S. B. Sherard, Moffiettsville, S. C., "The tSate and the Liquor Problem;" W. M. Sikes, Greensboro, "Our Debt to the Masses;" S. E. Sloop Miranda, "Qualifications for Leadership;" Reed Smith, Columbia, S. C., "Anglo-Saxon Responsibility;" H. A. Varner, Mill Bridge, "China's Future;" Hansell Watt, Thomasville, Ga., "The American Press of Today;" W. A. Watt, Thomasville, Ga., "Longfellow, His Life and Writings;" E. R. Wharton, Greensboro, "Cotton Milling in the South."

Notes.

Smallpox has become fatal in one or statue cannot be decided until the are reported now a large number of cases at the village of Canton, Haywood county, and several deaths. Doc Mease, a white tramp, is supposed to have brought it there and left it when he died. An engineer on a Southern train was held up there and vaccinated by force. A fight ensued and the officer's arm was broken. There is no business being done, stores are closed, as the country people are afraid to come in and quarantine keeps others away, and no one is allowed in from trains. The little borough of Clyde is equally in as bad fix, with numerous cases and several deaths. Waynesville still has no cases and is yet unafflicted.

The papers have been signed for the purchase by New Yorkers, of 51,000 acres of land in the piedmont section, for a sheep ranch. It will be the only ranch of the kind in the State.

It is stated by committeemen that the date of the unveiling of the Vance statue cannot be decided until the committee gets to Washington and has definite news from the artist Ellicott. About March 1st is the time now fixed for the visit to Washington. Some persons favor May 10 as the date of the unveiling, for the reason that it falls in the middle of the week, while May 20 will be Monday, and it is objected that a great many people might be unwilling to travel Sunday to get Raleigh. But it is that May 20, the State's chief holiday, is the most appropriate time.

The North Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference has subscribed $4,067 for the "twentieth century fund," for the prosecution of Christian Education. Subscribers have the right to direct the use of the fund they contribute. It is directed that Trinity College shall have $3,232 for its loan fund, Vanderbilt University $475, Little Female College $50, education in Cuba $50, and 260 the trustees will apply, as there is no direction as to its use.

While out in the woods one day this week chopping, a tree fell on Mr. John Henry Mecum, of Kernersville, and hurt him very seriously. The attending physician reports Mr. Mecum in a critical condition, both legs being broken.

A negro has smallpox at Henrietta.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, in an interview gives it as his opinion that the Democrats have much the better reason to hope for success than in 1896.

The opposition to the bill affecting the tenure of office of those in the consular service is so great that there is little chance of its passing.

Still Fighting.

London, By Cable.—Every hour is expected to bring news of General Croje's surrender. On all sides wonder is expressed that the gallant, yet ghastly, battle at Paardeberg drift is not yet ended in what is considered to be the inevitable. With fifty guns bearing upon the devoted band within the terribly short range of 2,000 yards, surrender or utter annihilation can be the only result,unless all the reports of the strength of the Boer re-enforcements are wrong.

$160,000 Fire in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The explosion of a gasoline stove in the basement of the Metropolitan Hotel, on Twentieth stree and Morris Avenue, Friday afternoon, was followed by a fire which burned that building and the Hewitt block adjoining, causing a loss of about $160,000. The insurance amounts to about three- fourths of the loss

CHEMISTS MEET.

Important Session Held in Raleigh Last Week.

The North Carolina section of the American Chemical Society held its fourth annual meeting Saturday in the office of the State Chemist of North Carolina.

The society was called to order by the presiding officer, Dr. Charles Baskerville, associate professor of chemistry in the University of North Carolina.

These meetings are a source of great enjoyment and profit to all chemists who attend. They come here imbued with the scientific spirit, always anxious to learn and ever ready to impart knowledge they have themselves gained. The members look forward from one meeting to the next with a great deal of pleasure. Teachers of chemistry in the colleges and the University of the State are glad to come in contact and discuss vital subjects pertaining to chemistry with those men who devote a greater part of their time and energies in the prosecution of work connected with public and private laboratories. It affords mutual benefit to both teacher and analytical chemist.

Dr. Venable, Professor Kilgore and Professor Withers were appointed a committee to draft a resolution petitioning Congress to take immediate action in the equipment, with both apparatus and men, the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the United States Coast and Geodestic Survey, so that the graduation and verification of volumetric apparatus can be done with great facility and accuracy. Our government is very derelict in this respect, and in consequence the German chemists have been getting a greater part of the orders for accurately graduated and celebrated apparatus used in the leading laboratories in thiscountry.

A similar resolution to the one that will most probably be adopted by the committee from the North Carolina section will be adopted by the other sections of the American Chemical Society at their next meeting. It is a source of great pride to this section that it was the first to take up the matter of unification of the systems of graduation and coliration of volumetric apparatus. To Prof. B. W. Kilgore, State Chemist, is due the honor of first presenting the matter before the section in a paper entitled "A Unit of Volume," at the summer meeting in 1897.

Since then the American Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the American Chemical Society have taken up the matter in great earnestness.

Upon recommendation of the membership committee, Messrs. W. A. Syme, Raleigh, and J. E. Mills, Chapel Hill, were elected members upon condition that they become members of the American Chemical Society.

News Notes.

About a year ago Fred Morrow, a white man of Vance county, killed a negro woman who insulted his wife. Morrow fled and has since been in hiding until a few days ago when he returned home and surrendered to stand trial.

The prospects for a large fruit crop in North Carolina this year are considered good. Farmers and fruit growers express this opinion. The recent cold spell, they say, has good effect upon the orchards and has practically insured a full crop of fruit.

Mrs. J. M. Rosenblatt, of Greensboro, died Wednesday morning. Last Friday morning she left her room an hour or two before daylight and wandered off while asleep. The exposure brought on phenmonia, which caused her death. She was 28 years old and leaves a husband and four children.

The trustees of the university met in Raleigh Wednesday and directed the president and faculty to make arrangements for a continuous session of the university, the year being divided into four sessions, as is now done at the University of Chicago and the University of West Virginia. The regular college year will continue as it is, but after the June commencement college lectures will continue until September. Water works are also to be put in at the university at once.

Army regulations have been so changed as to require prompt notification of the nearest relative of the death of a soldier.

Last Thursday evening two brothers, Bird and George Dowdle were digging a grave on Iotla in which to bury Mr. and Mrs. Joshua who died the day before. They were working with their backs turned toward each other when Bird in drawing back his mattock stuck George on the head with the axe part of it, chipping up a portion of the skull about the size of a silver dollar. He fell and was apparently dead for several minutes, but finally revived. Drs. Lyle and Rogers were called and dressed his wound, and he bids fair to recover.—Franklin Press.

The Republican executive committee of the Eighth Congressional district is called to meet in Wilkesboro on the 7th of March to name the time and place for holding the Republican convention.

The new military post at Magnolia Bluff, near Seattle, Wash., has been designated as Fort Lawton.

Mail from Manila brings over 200 court-martial cases for final consideration, including one capital case.

Nicaraguan Minister Corea does not believe the reports of trouble between Costa Rica and his Government.

The North Carolina synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church met at Salisbury Tuesday to consider the question of the possible removal of North Carolina college, now located at Mt. Pleasant. Salisbury presented a bid of $10,000 and a site of sixteen acres. Lenoir college, at Hickory, presented an overture contemplating a union of the two colleges at Hickory, through a committee of the Tennessee Lutheran synod. The Mount Pleasant people, through a committee, offered a protest against the idea of removal, and it was finally decided that the college should remain at Mt. Pleasant.

GENERAL RETREAT.

Boers Moving Out of British Territory.

MASSING ON THEIR OWN GROUND.

Sir Redvers Buller Sends News That They are About to Raise the Seige of Ladysmith.

London, by Cable.—The Boers are leaving all the positions held by them on British territory and are concentrating for the defense of their own. Sir Redvers Buller thinks they are about to raise the siege of Ladysmith, and this is the large news of the day. General Clements reports that the force confronting him has been greatly diminished. Ten thousand men are estimated to have gone from the Colesberg district alone. The Boers are also retracing their steps from Zululand. Thus they are relaxing their hold on all sides not assembled to oppose Lord Roberts. He is pressing on steadily towards Bloemfontein. This is shown by his inconsequential telegram from Paardeberg, 50 or 60 miles away. Doubtless he is miles behind the column that is pursuing the Boers and the next important news may be the occupation of Bloemfontein. Nothing has been heard from the chase of Cronje for two days. There is a strong disposition to believe that favorable information has been received by the War Office but is being withheld until the operations culminate in something more conclusive. There is an equally strong disposition to think that General Cronje has got away. Owing to the lack of transport the British are not likely to invade Boer territory except where Lord Roberts is operating. General Buller will have to stop at the Drakensberg mountains. Probably a part of his 40,000 men will ultimately join the legions of Lord Roberts. If, as General Buller avers, the Boers are retreating from him, then the news on every side is favorable to the British. Nevertheless troops continue to go up. The War Office thinks that the call to veterans to rejoin the colors, together with the bounty, will bring 45,000 men to the home defense. The urgency with which home defense is pressed excites some wonder. With the casualties just reported the British losses in killed, wounded and captured now aggregate 11,102.

Corner On Lumber.

New York, Special.—An association of banking houses in New York and London is said to be interested in a new combination designated to control the entire lumber business of North Carolina. It is proposed to unite seven different companies, who own about four billion feet of lumber and control about 600 miles of railroad. Their saw mill capacity is 1,500,000 feet a day, and they have large planing mills and box factories. Together they [illegible] about 80 per cent. of all the North Carolina pine distributed, the total output being about 600,000,000 feet a year. Tangible assets of these seven large companies are estimated at $23,000,000, and it is proposed to capitalize them at $28,000,000, upon which it is expected that dividends can be earned through the economies of consolidation.

Injunction Refused.

Judge Seaman, in the United States District Court, at Chicago, has issued an order denying the injunction prayed for by The Chicago Tribune against the Associated Press. This grew out of an alleged infringement of copyright.

Doctors in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—The second annual convention of the Tri-State Medical Association convened in this city Tuesday. A large number of delegates are present from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The physicians were welcomed to the city by Mayor J. Adger Smythe, and to the State by Dr. R. H. Rhett, of this city. Dr. Upshur, of Virginia, responded on behalf of the association.

On Dangerous Ground.

Manila, By Cable.—A military commission met at Calamba Wednesday to try a Filipino member of the guerrilla band which attacked a squad of Americans, on February 2, killing a corporal. The charges are murder and assault with intent to kill. The case is important, as foreshadowing the policy of treating guerillas as bandias. It is supposed that one reason which has hitherto deterred the American authorities from adopting this policy, is that the insurgents have more than 50 American prisoners and may retaliate, although a few of them were captured while fighting.

Too Modest.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Turkish minister, Ali Ferrouh Bey, recently returned from Constantinople, accompanied by his wife and sister, and this led to several references to them in the press. The minister does not question the good intent of the writers, but he requested that the press respect the customs of his country in this particular and refrain from references to affairs personal to his household. He said he felt sure that a nation of such hospitality and greatness would readily appreciate this request.

Death of Mr. McCormick.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Leander J McCormick, a member of the famo harvesting machine firm, and fo of the Leander McCormick Obs of the University of Virgini pneumonia at the Virginia day. Mr. McCormick was Walnut Grove, Va., Feb. m., 1819, and was a [illegible]olinton at mick, a Virginia connection at strove to perfect daily, all rail Cyrus H. M finally made, Gen'l Pass Agt. Leander J. Man. Traffic Manager.

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BLACKMAIL AND ELECTION FRAUDS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr August Belmont, one of the leading officers and owners of the railroad interest in Kentucky, has given out some interesting correspondence between himself and Henry Watterson, which occurred during the last campaign in Kentucky. We regret that we have not room to publish this correspondence in full, as it makes several columns, but the substance of it is that Mr. Watterson tried to influence Mr. Belmont to use his influence with the corporations in Kentucky to support Goebel and the Democratic ticket.

The interesting part of Mr. Watterson's correspondence with Mr. Belmont is the kind of argument used by him to influence or coerce Mr. Belmont and the corporations into putting up money in support of Goebel. We will make room for a few sentences from Mr. Watterson's letter. One is as follows:

The Democratic state ticket just nominated will certainly be elected. Under the operation of the Goebel election law the result is not left to chance."

Thus we see Mr. Watterson plainly tells Mr. Belmont (and no doubt similar letters written to heads of every business interest in Kentucky) that they must get on the band wagon and support Goebel, because, under the Goebel law, they could steal the state, no matter how the voters voted. There is nothing "left to chance" says Mr. Watterson. He argues to Mr. Belmont that the machinery is perfect for controlling the result. Therefore, Goebel is bound to be counted in, even though the majority was large against him. This kind of persuasion and threating argument not having the desired effect, Mr. Watterson follows it up with direct threats. Again writing Mr. Belmont, he calls his attention to the fact that any railroad or other business interest of Kentucky that dare oppose Goebel and his methods were not only wasting their efforts, but, then proceeded to threaten them by saying that if they did not support Goebel that "evil consequences are as sure as the coming of the next session of the Kentucky legislature."

Was there ever a more infamous piece of blackmail. Was there ever a more open and a bolder confession of the prostitution of the ballot box and the use of stolen majorities to punish every business interest that did not contribute to their campain fund. No doubt similar letters were written to every prominent business man in the State of Kentucky. What do business men and a free people think of such political highwaymen? It is exactly the method of the highwayman when he puts the pistol in your face and says, you are powerless, give your money or I kill you. While we do not approve the methods of the Louisville and Nashville railroad or that of any other corporation interfering with the politics of any State, yet every good citizen must condemn even more severly those who attempt to blackmail these corporations into giving campaign contributions and for the refusal so to do then to attempt to destroy them. Not only must every good citizen condemn such blackmail but he must condemn a thieving election law under which the will of the people can be suppressed and a political machine get power that it has stolen, rob the people or corporation, or anyone else that it sees fit by placing them at once at the mercy of such a machine.

But in spite of these infamous and damnable methods the people of Kentucky rolled up a majority against Goebel and his election law so large that he was unable to steal it all. Even a Democratic returning Board was bound to confess that he was beaten though they had succeeded in cutting the majority against him from about thirty thousand down to about three thousand. The rest is recent history, ending in tragedy, which our readers too well know. Goebel, defeated at the polls in spite of his thieving election law, attempted to have a partisan legislature, elected by the same election law, to unseat the legally elected Governor and to give the office to him.

No doubt Mr. Simmons is to-day pursuing the very same course in North Carolina. He has adopted the Goebel law and of course he will adopt the same methods. No doubt he is calling the attention of every business interest in the State to the fact that under this Simmons election law the result is not left to chance, and he is no doubt threatening them that if they do not put up a campaign fund and support him and his methods that he will steal the State in spite of them and then proceed to punish them. The people of North Carolina will not submit to any such methods any more than have the people of Kentucky.

...n the business men of North ...a trust themselves in the ...f such blackmailers and ...? Can the plain masses ...nst themselves in the ...who prostitute the ...the will of the ...nd will not.

TELL HOW IT WAS DONE.

A Tarboro correspondent of the Raleigh Post writing about Dan Gilliam for Congress on the Democratic ticket says that if it had not been for Gilliam's services in the last campaign that Edgecombe county instead of giving 2500 majority for the Democratic ticket would have given 1200 majority against that party.

This is a frank but remarkable confession of wonderful political trickery and manipulation on the part of Gilliam who now seeks a position of high honor and great trust as a reward for aid in robbing men of their votes, as was done to carry Edgecombe.

If Mr. Gilliam could easily convert a 1200 adverse majority into 2500 majority for the Democratic ticket, why did not he or his henchmen manifest equal skill in the manipulation of ballots, and prevent the return of the negro, who resides in Tarboro, as a Representative in the Congress of the United States? If Edgecombe could give 2500 majority for the Democratic ticket why did it not give 2500 majority against White instead of 250 majority?

If they had been sincerely desirous of defeating the negro White, who was elected by 1500 plurality, these skillful manipulators could have done so with the greatest ease, because they carried the second District by an overwhelming majority for their Judicial ticket, and, at least, six of the nine counties for their county and Legislative tickets. In fact, if Edgecombe alone had shown the same desire to defeat White that it did to elect the county and Legislative tickets the negro would not now occupy a seat in Congress. Then, too, Halifax county went Democratic by 2000 majority and White received about the same majority in that county, yet the Democrats yelled themselves hoarse, about the negro in politics. They are responsible for the return of White to Congress. The skillfull manipulators and ballot-box stuffers could have stolen enough votes to have defeated him had they earnestly desired to have done so.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic National Committee, which was in session in Washington last week, called the National Convention to meet at Kansas City July 4th. This is the latest date that any national convention has been held of any party in many years. It was well known that Mr. Bryan favored an early date. Therefore, the action of the committee in fixing such a very late date is no doubt a surprise to the public. It is also noticeable that Gormon and the Tammany Hall members of the Committee were all in favor of July 4th or some very late date, while the National Committeeman from Nebraska, Chairman Jones, and others known to be closest to Mr. Bryan, favored a date not later than the 6th of June. It is clear that the purpose of those who wanted a late date was to try to prevent co-operation between the Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans on Bryan. They evidently hoped that friction could be gotten up between the date of the Populist Convention on May 9th and July 4th. In this connection it is noticeable that the National Committeeman from North Carolina, one Mr. Josephus Daniels, voted with Gorman and Tammany for July 4th. But the people when aroused will not be side-tracked or mislead by politicians, and we predict that the Convention, in spite of these schemes, will declare for harmonious co-operation.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

It will be remembered that recently Judge Geo. H. Brown, one of the State Superior Court Judges, gave an interview in the newspapers suggesting that a new section be added to the proposed amendment when the legislature meets in June. This section which Judge Brown proposes provides that the legislature shall declare that it is their intention that if section 5 of the pending amendment, which is intended to confer suffrage by inheritance, is in violation of the Federal Constitution then the whole amendment shall fall. In short Judge Brown's plan, when logically analyzed and construed is that the legislature has the power to instruct deliberately the Supreme Court, ignoring the fact, entirely, that the court is an independent, but co-ordinate branch of the State Government; and if the legislature has the right to instruct the court as to how they shall render their decisions then it logically follows that after each enactment the legislature could solemnly and deliberately declare, "that in the judgment of this General Assembly every statute enacted is in every respect in conformity with the Constitution, and no court has the authority to declare to the contrary."

This is the only clear, logical construction that can be put on the suggestion made by Judge Brown as to how the court should decide the constitutionality of the amendment.

The following extract from the Constitution of North Carolina is so pointed and pertinent that we reproduce it:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government."

In other words, the legislature, according to the plain language of the Constitution, has no right to instruct the court, or in any manner whatever usurp any of the authority or functions of the court, therefore, the court, under these circumstances, would not pay any heed to the legislative declaration. Numerous authorities sustain this view.

Then, let us consider, briefly, the suggestion of Judge Brown. In the first place it was a gross breach of judicial propriety for him to have made such a suggestion while on the bench, and it further proves that there is grave doubt existing in the minds even of his own party, as to the constitutionality of the "grandfather clause," and fearing a break in the ranks this plan was proposed to hold men in line—who are disgusted with the Simmons machine and their contemptible methods.

The fact that a change is proposed now is positive and convincing evidence that the people are suspicious, and losing faith in the tricksters who are endeavoring to disfranchise fifty thousand white men under the guise of "permanently restoring and preserving white supremacy."

The damnable, diabolical scheme to rob white men of their political rights will not work, and the transparent fraud and hypocrisy are being shown to the full gaze of all men. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

In another column will be found a full report of the recent meeting of the National Executive Committee of the People's Party at Lincoln. The report is full and very interesting. It will be seen that those who had bolted the party and held a rump convention and nominated Barker and Donnelly appeared at the Committee meeting and demanded to be admitted. It is also noticeable that the middle-of-the-roaders who have stood by the Omaha agreement were those who were against admitting these bolters to the Committee meeting. It is also noticeable that the Omaha agreement to hold the National Convention a month ahead of the old party Conventions were sustained by the Committee. In fact, the date for the Convention, May 9th, is more than a month ahead of the old party Conventions. This was the concession demanded by the middle-of-the-roaders, and it has been acquiesced in by the party.

The Edgecomoe Democratic convention recently help declared:

With the adoption of the amendment we demand the Australian ballot and laws so governing elections as to make them absolutely fair and the voter freed from any tyranny or undue influence."

An admission that voters are not now free from "tyranny and undue influence!"

After they steal enough votes to adopt the amendment then they want the "elections absolutely fair," in other words they frankly admit that fairness in elections now is no part of their creed or conduct.

Webster's Weekly continues to call on Chairman Simmons to know why he and his law firm took fees for their political influence before the last legislature and at the same time to call attention to the fact that Chairman Holton refused to take fees for such political influence before the legislature of 1895 and 1897. Up to date Chairman Simmons has not answered.

The middle of the road element in the Democratic National Committee favored a late convention and they won.

Punished as if for Crime.

A prominent lawyer and politician said to a jury last week: "It is no crime for a man to fail to pay tax by a certain time." Yet this same lawyer urges an amendment, which on election day, puts in the same row with the criminal the poor man who has failed to pay his tax five or eight months before.—Chatham Citizen.

The Newest Ribbon for the Waist.

The ribbon manufactures have made their spring ribbons very soft in texture, so that the bows may be of either one or several shades crushed together like a choux or cabbage rosette to decorate the left side of the corsage or the front of the soft belt. Taffeta is the weave, and in the fancy lines the hemstitched and corded effects are rampant in one color, and with white on any shade. All tints are light, and in looking over a sample book, strawberry red, light baby and pasted blues, cream, black and delicate greens show up to the exclusion of other tints. Beautiful sashes and neckties have at each end a flower design in velvet effect, and below this a deep tick fringe. The sashes are to be worn on the left at the front, the ties form a collar and bow with long ends. Ten-inch shot taffeta ribbon, in white and colors, will be worn in the same manner.—March Ladies' Home Journal.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of suffers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by all Druggist.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews for March discusses the war in South Africa in its various phases, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the Puerto Rican tariff, our situation in the Philippines, the steamship subsidy bill, the Kentucky disorders, Governor Roosevelt's administration in New York, the approaching Presidential campaign, and many other timely topics.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The National Convention to Meet at Sioux Falls on May 9th.

THE OMAHA AGREEMENT SUSTAINED —A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A Resolution Adopted Inviting the Silver Republican Convention to Meet at the Same Time and Place—Committeemen Who Had Previously Bolted the Party and Joined the Barker-Donnellyites Excluded From the Meeting—A Committee Appointed to Make Recommendations or Receive Suggestions to Offer the Committee on Platform of the Convention.—The Meeting Characterized by Utmost Harmony.

Special Correrpondence Caucasian.

LINCOLN, Neb. Feb. 20, 1900.

The People's Party National Executive Committee, after finishing its work, adjourned this evening. It fixed the date of the National Convention of the party for Wednesday, May 9th; and fixed the place at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The Committee was called to order in Representative Hall of the State capitol, yesterday by Chairman Butler, pursuant to call for the Committee meeting. The Chairman announced that it was the duty of the National Chairman to prepare the roll of the Committeemen legally entitled to sit in the Committee, but that he had not been able to secure sufficient evidence to settle all contests. He further announced that he had left off the roll the names of those committeemen who had participated in holding the bolting rump Convention at Cincinnati which had nominated Barker and Donnelly. He further stated that no distinction was made between what is known as Middle-of-the-Roaders and Fusionists, because every one of these were as much members of the party and as much entitled to deliberate in the councils of the party as any other as long as they supported the organization and would abide by the action of the Convention.

The Chairman then announced that in order to enable him to hear evidence and to settle contests that the Committee would not be regularly called together until 8 o'clock at night, and that all contests would be heard in the meantime. The Chair then appointed Senator Allen, General Weaver and Colonel Harry Tracey to sit with him and hear these contests and arrive at a conclusion and report to the Committee. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Committee was promptly called to order, when the Chair had the Secretary of the Committee to read the roll legally accredited committeemen The Chair called attention to the fact that the proxies of several members of the Committee, who would themselves, if present in person, be entitled to sit with the Committee, were in the hands of certain parties picked up around the streets of Lincoln, who were not themselves Populists. It had developed that Mr. Parker, representing the Donnelly crowd of bolters had secured a number of these proxies and placed them in the hands of characters around Lincoln who were not recognized as Populists by the People's Party State organization of that State. These of course were not permitted to sit in the Committee. Some objection was raised in the Committee to the ruling of the Chair, whereupon a resolution was offered by Colonel T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, to the effect that no person who took part in the nomination of Barker and Donnelly, or who now declare their purpose of supporting that rump ticket, should be eligible to sit in the Committee meeting, nor should any person who was not recognized as a Populist by the People's Party organization of his state be permitted to sit with the Committee as a proxy. The resolution was adopted by a more than three-fourths majority, thus sustaining the ruling of the Chair.

Those who were thus denied access to the Committee meeting because they belonged to another party are understood to have held an "indignation meeting" and to have issued a call for a convention of their own to re-nominate Barker and Donnelly. An effort was made by these persons so excluded to make it appear that no middle-of-the-roaders were permitted to sit in the Committee meeting. This is wholly false, for every middle-of-the-roader, and indeed, every member of the Committee, no matter what views he may hold as to policy, was recognized as entitled to sit with the Committee unless he was excluded by the terms of the resolution above referred to, that is had already bolted the party and helped to put up a rump ticket, etc. To show how perfectly fair and lenient the Chairman and a majority of the Committee in sustaining him were, attention is called to the fact that Mr. Jo. A. Parker, though known to be in hearty sympathy with Barker and Donnelly, was permitted to sit in the Committee meeting. Why? Because technically, he had never put himself outside of the party, that is, he was shrewd enough not to take part in the convention that nominated Barker and Donnelly, and he has been shrewd enough since to not declare his intention to support that ticket or of bolting the National Convention if it did not take the course he desired. The same is true as to other pronounced middle-of-the-roaders. Indeed a number of the middle of-the-road committeemen sat with the Committee all through, and while at the National Convention of the People's Party they will oppose the nomination of Bryan and strive to secure the nomination of a straight People's Party ticket, yet they will abide the action of the Convention.

After the date and place for the National Convention was fixed, a resolution was passed inviting the silver Republicans Convention to meet at the same time and place, and a Conference Committee, consisting of Chairman Butler, Senator Allen and Col. Tracey was appointed to confer with the silver Republicans.

There was a lively contest in the Committee oyer both the place and the time for the Convention, but those in favor of standing by the Omaha agreement and calling the National Convention at least a month ahead of the old party conventions was in the majority. A motion to hold the National Convention at the same time and place as the Democratic convention was voted down, also a motion to hold the Convention on the 16th of May was voted down. By a good majority the vote was fixed for May 9th. The Texas members of the Committee took the lead in the fight for May 9th, and they declared that if that date was fixed it would be not only in accordance with the Omaha agreement, but would be satisfactory to every honest middle-of-the-roader in the Nation.

The contest for place was between Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee and Sioux Falls. Kansas City was represented by a delegation of its business men with a proposition of a free hall decorated, music and a cash contribution of five thousand dollars. Milwaukee made a similar proposition. Sioux Falls equalled these propositions in every respect and increased the cash consideration five hundred dollars. It was shown that Sioux Falls was as quickly and easily reached from Chicago as Kansas City or Omaha, and that the hotels and railroad accommodations were equally as good. The mayor of Sioux Falls and a large delegation of business men were present in person, and pressed their claims so strongly that they secured the Convention after a hard fight.

The Committee on Apportionment of Delegates to the next National Convention reported in favor of two delegates at large for each State and Territory, and one delegate in addition for every two thousand votes cast for Weaver in 1892, or for any People's Party State candidate receiving a higher vote since. This report was adopted and it makes the representation of each State at the National Convention as follows:

Alabama, 45; Arkansas, 14; California, 26; Colorado, 33; Connecticut, 3; Deleware, 2; Florida, 4; Georgia, 50; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 32; Indiana, 17; Iowa, 19; Kansas, 84; Kentucky, 14: Louisiana, 9; Maine, 5; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 17; Minnesota, 46; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 23; Montana, 10: Nebraska, 44; Novada, 6; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 10; Nork, Carolina, 77; North Dakota, 11; Ohio, 26; Oregon, 15; Pennsylvania, 12; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 3; Dakota, 20; Tennessee, 14; Texas, 121; Utah, 3; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 6; West Va., 4; Washington, 12; Wisconsin, 15; Wyoming, 6; Arizona, 4; New Mexico, 3; Oklohoma, 10; Alaska, 3; District of Columbia, 2. Total, 928.

A number of suggestions and resolutions were offered as to the platform to be adopted at the next Convention. The Chair held that it would be improper for the Committee to take further action on these; and to take them under advisement and make recommendations if the Committee saw fit to the next National Convention. To this end a committee was appointed to consider these recommendations and to receive others that may be offered between now and the Convention and to report the same to the Committee on platform of the next National Convention, with favorable or unfavorable recommendations. The Committee for this purpose is as follows: Senator Butler, Senator Allen, General Weaver, Capt. W. H. Robb, Hon. J. W. Briedenthal and Hon. George F. Washburn.

Before closing this report of the Committee meeting, it might be well to observe that when the meeting was held in Omaha in 1898, at considerable expense to every member of the Committee, it was done at the request and upon the urgent solicitation of those who have since bolted the party and nominated the Barker-Donnelly rump ticket. After inducing the Chairman of the Committee to call that Committee meeting, those parties publicly announced that they had secured a majority of the committee to agree to depose Chairman Butler and take charge of the organization, and that they would do it when the Committee met at Omaha. When the Committee met at Omaha, they failed to have this majority. The majority of the Committee sustained Chairman Butler, and the majority of the Committee offered to the minority, at whose request the meeting was called, to make any concession or take any action, consistent with honor and the principles of the party, to secure harmony. The concession asked by the minority of the radical mid roaders was that the National Convention should be called a month ahead of both the old party Conventions. This was readily acceded to by the majority, and the agreement was made and unanimously concurred in, and the Committee adjourned. A majority of the mid-road committeemen have faithfully stood by that agreement, but a few of them, within an hour after the Committee adjourned, met in a certain hotel in Omaha and issued a call for the meeting which nominated Barker and Donnelly. It was this element of the bolters who demanded admittance to the Committee meeting at Lincoln and who were refused. Every middle-of-the-road committeeman who had refused to take part in that bolt not only disapproved of their action but at the recent meeting sustained Chairman Butler in ruling that the bolters were not entitled to sit with the Committee. Hence the fact is that every person who stood by the Omaha agreement took part in the Lincoln Committee meeting, and besides, the Lincoln meeting itself upheld and stood by that Omaha agreement to the letter. There were no bolters at this Committee meeting, with one exception. There were certain persons prevented from sitting in the meeting, however, but they were those who had already bolted. The one exception was Jo. A. Parker, and when he found that the bolters were not permitted to sit in the Committee meeting, then he walked out and openly joined the Barker-Donnellyites.

While there were many differences of opinion in the committee meeting on every proposition that arose, and spirited discussions, yet whenever a majority decided a question, there was the utmost harmony and acquiescence in the action of the Committee by all. We predict that the same spirit will pervade the National Convention.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Porto Rican Tariff Bill a Bone of Contention—D. A. R. Session—Quay Case in the Senate—National Democratic Committee Meets.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

There is a wide and growing division of sentiment among the Republicans of the House as to the tariff measure for Porto Rico. It is stated that when the House Committee on Ways and Means reported the tariff bill to the House there was only one Republican on the committee, Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, who opposed the feature providing for protection of American products against Porto Rico. When Mr. McCall antagonized the protection feature proposed in the measure, and contended for free trade for the Porto Ricans, he was ably supported in his position by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, successor of the late Mr. Dingley. In fact Mr. Littlefield's able speech so frustrated the plans of the Republican leaders that it is now believed that the bill will be recommitted for revision, granting free trade to the inhabitants of Porto Rico. It seems perfectly clear that if the territories within the bounds of the United States should have free trade, certainly, as Porto Rico is now a territory of the United States, it should enjoy free trade as much as New Mexico or any other territory. This is the position that will probably win out. Mr. Littlefield's speech advocating free trade for the Porto Ricans was pronounced by all who heard it, as a very brilliant and legal argument. He has quickly sprung into national prominence as a man of towering ability.

The Daughters of the American Revolution were in annual session here last week. There was a large attendance and the meetings were very interesting. The members of this organization contemplate establishing a memorial building here. Admiral Dewey gave them a reception Saturday afternoon.

The Senate began Friday consideration of the Quay case. Senator Daniel made a speech in favor of seating the former Senator from Pennsylvania. Senator Daniel has always maintained that a governor had the right to appoint a Senator under circumstances similar to Senator Quay's case. The case will be discussed from time to time by Senators on both sides of the question.

The Pure Food and Drug Congress will meet in this city on the 7th inst., and it is reported that there will be a very large representative body of delegates from all parts of the country, who are interested in having legislation enacted to prevent food adulteration.

The National Democratic Committee was in session here on Geo Washington's birthday, to select a time and place for holding the next National Convention. They decided to meet at Kansas City, on July 4th. It seems now that Colonel Bryan will be nominated by acclamation, though the gold men in the party would no doubt defeat his nomination even now if they see a favorable opportunity to do so.

If all of the men who oppose the administration's policy on imperialism will vote according to their honest convictions, Col. Bryan will be elected,

The Anti-Independent League at their session in Philadelphia Friday declared that they would support no man for President or for Congress who favors the policy of imperialism.

The bill for the establishment of a form of government in Halwai is is now being considered by the Senate.

Prof J. A. Holmes was here last week attending the Civil Engineers' Convention, and Mr. Josephus Daniels attended the session of the National Democratic Committee.

EDITOR'S AWFUL PLIGHT.

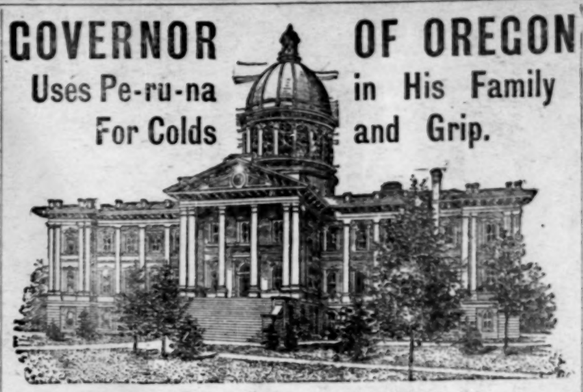
F. M. Higgins, Editor Seneca, (Ills.) News, was afflicted for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. It's the surest Pile cure in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25cts. Sold by all druggist.

Westward the Star of Democracy as well as Empire takes its ways.—Morning Post.

First four acts already past the fifth shall close the Democratic day—August election.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na For Colds in His Family and Grip.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From the Executive Office of Oregon.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SALEM, May 9, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Dear Sirs:—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Onions a Great Nervine.

Monroe Journal.

An exchange says that onions are a splendid nervine and greatly assist in toning up the system. That is correct. Just think of the nerve of the fellow who eats onions and then insists on whispering a secret to you.

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A starling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50cts., guaranteed, at all Drug Stores.

Woolen underwear, hygienically speaking, is not so good for all-round purposes as cotton or linen, the latter, if meshed, being preferable. If one perspires readily he will chill as readily when wearing woolen underwear, as it holds the moisture, thus keeping the surface of the body damp.—March Ladies' Home Journal.

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a backing cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughtout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Drug Stores; every bottle guaranteed.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

EVEN BRIGHT'S DISEASE IS NO LONGER REGARDED AS HOPELESS.

If you are suffering from kidney, bladder or uric acid trouble, and have despaired of getting help, you should try Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. Every reader of the CAUCASIAN may obtain a sample bottle free by mail, so you may test it for yourself and fully realize the truth of what your friends and fellow citizens say as regards its marvelous efficacy and worth.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has been tried and tested by thousands who stand high in this community. It is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, bladder or uric acid trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It brings back the rosy flush of health and strength: it is a purifier and rebuilder, and is a boon to the weak and ailing.

To be confronted suddenly with the knowledge that Bright's disease had hold of one was at one time, equivalent to hearing a death warrant read; but to-day, thanks to the discoveries of science and the researches of Dr. Kilmer, no case is entirely hopeless. Even those in advanced stages have been rescued and life prolonged by Swamp-Root.

This great remedy is purely vegetable and contains nothing that could harm the most delicate child. It is pleasant to take and the regular fifty-cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all druggists.

Send your name and address to Dr Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and a sample bottle and a book telling all about Swamp Root and its wonderful cures will be sent to you free.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

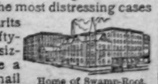
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

POU'S CAMPAIGN AFFIDAVIT.

ONE OF HIS METHODS OF FOOLING VOTERS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

HE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROPOSITION TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES AND ILLITERATE WHITES WOULD NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTER IN THE LEGISLATURE AND DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE THE CHARGE AS SPEAKING FALSELY AND TRYING TO FOOL THE PEOPLE.

From Caucasian Oct. 19.—

The following affidavit made by James H. Pou, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the last campaign, will be interesting reading. Our readers will remember that whenever and wherever it was charged in the last campaign that if the Democratic machine under Simmons got control of the State, that they would offer a scheme to disfranchise illiterate votes, that the charge was indignantly denied and denounced by every Democratic speaker as being infamously false. Even Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, issued an official statement to the voters of the State, branding every such charge as false in toto; saying that that campaign lie had been charged against the Democratic party before, and that the charge was now so old and so false that no one would believe it.

Mr. James H. Pou, the ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, in his speeches made the same declaration. But it seems that in one of his speeches in Moore county, some members of his audidience expressed doubt of the truth of his indignant denial, and called upon him while upon the stand to know if he would make an affidavit to that effect. He publicly agreed to do so, we are informed. The result is the affidavit below, made at Raleigh, dated Oct. 14th, 1898. It will be noticed that Mr Pou, shrewd, slick and cunning as he is, attempted to word his affidavit so as not to say explicitly what he had said publicly on the stump, and yet at the same time, to say enough to make it appear that his affidavit had made good his campaign declaration, and fool the voters into accepting his statement and voting for the machine.

The following is a true copy of the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Wake.

James H. Pou, being duly sworn deposes and says:

"I have never said that, if the Democrats regained control of the State, they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters I never have said anything like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the General Assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center of this State. They are responding to our appeal, and to repay them for their aid with a disfranchisement of their votes would be folly and ingrattiude indeed. The man who makes these charges know they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth."

[Signed] JAMES H. POU.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 1st 1898.

[Signed] GEO. W. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

Notarial Seal,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Notary Public,
Raleigh, N. C.

Two five cent "documentary" revenue stamps attached.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts per bottle.

Dr. Hathaway Treats All Diseases.

His Method Invariably Cures All Catarrhal, Bronchial, Lung, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Other Complaints, as Well as All Diseases and Weaknesses of Women.

In Dr. Hathaway's most extensive practice, covering a period of more than 20 years, he has been called upon to treat all manner of diseases of men and women and along the whole line of human ailments he has been uniformly successful.

Purifies the Blood. Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment gets directly at the seat of the trouble, purifies the blood tones up the whole system and neutralizes the poisons which produce the diseased conditions.

All Diseases Treated. Yearly he restores to perfect health thousands of sufferers from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Lung Complaints, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Tumors, Cancers, Eczema and all manner of skin affections.

Diseases of Women Dr. Hathaway also treats with the greatest success all those many distressing weaknesses and diseases by which so many women are afflicted.

Electrical Appliances. Dr. Hathaway's offices are fitted with all the latest electrical and other appliances, in the use of which, as well as the microscope, he has world-wide fame as an expert. All of the medicines used by Dr. Hathaway are compounded in his own laboratories, under his personal direction, and special remedies are prepared for each individual case according to its requirements.

Examination Blanks. Dr. Hathaway has prepared a series of self-examination blanks applying to the different diseases which he sends free on application: No. 1, for Men; No. 2, for Women; No. 3, for Skin Diseases; No. 4, for Catarrhal Diseases; No. 5, for Kidneys.

Consultation Free. Dr. Hathaway makes no charge for consultation at either his office or by mail.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.,
224 ½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Mar. 1, 1900

The biggest fire in this city for several years occured yesterday morning. The fire originated in the four story tobacco warehouse building occupied by Mr. E. L. Fleming a tobacco buyer for the storage of his leaf stock. The building was entirely destroyed. It was the property of Julius Lewis and Company and it is understood that it was insured. Other buildings in the neighborhood caught from the intense heat. There was a residence on the opposite corner belong to Mr. J. E. Pogue. This building while not entirely consumed is practically in ruins. The stable of Dr. J. A. Sexton was completely burned down and a small cottage on adjouring lot was also badly burned. Other buildings near by were scortched. At one time the Carrollton hotel was threatened as was also the splendid residence of Mr. J. E. Pogue, but the splendid work of the Raleigh fire department saved them without any damage. The damage would not have been as great if the water works pressure had not been so weak. It was some time before the fire companies could get a stream on the buildings of any force. The total loss is estimated at $25,000 with $21,000 insurance.

Dr. Alderman, President of the State University addressed the Department of Superintendents of the National Association at Chicago Tuesday evening. He was selected as one of the three evening speakers.

Mr. W. H Russell's whiskey distillery was broken into on last Saturday night, and several gallons of whiskey and several bushels of meal were taken. The discovery was not made until next morning The rogues entered the still house by breaking a chain to the back door. Sunday morning several boys were seen with a good deal of whiskey, and as they were suspected, upon inquiry it was learned that they had not bought any whiskey here the day before. Also one of the jugs in their posession was identified On Monday warrants were issued for the arrest of Will Register and Charlie Pope, two white boys of this place. They were given a hearing on Tuesday and bound over to the next term of Superior court.—Clinton Caucasian

The Sampson Democrat made a great display about J. J. Marshall, of Forsyth county, who claims to be a Populist, writing Senator Butler an open letter that he could not endorse his political record and that he was going to vote for the proposed amendment. It turns out that Marshall is a special favorite among the Democrats of Forsyth and that he gets more chunks of pie than any other Democrat in the county. However if the Democrat wants to give its readers some political news that would interest them and that is reliable, we cite it to the letter in last weeks issue of the CAUCASIAN by Mr. Carson Giddens, Ex. Chairman of the Democrat Executive Committee of Piney Grove township.—Clinton Caucasian.

Parter of the Norfolk Va. Pilot Passes Away.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24.—William Cenas Elam, editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, died to-day at his home near Trevelyan, Va., aged 64 years. He was born in Fayetteville, N. C.

Against Dewey.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The United States Court of Claims has decided against Admiral Dewey in his contention that the enemy's force at Manila was greater than his own in his claim for prize money, and has awarded him $7,570, his personal claim.

Could Not Move.

Bristol, Va., Feb. 26.—Exhausted on account of hunger and cold, Mrs. Polly Rymer, and aged woman, fell helpless upon the Norfolk and Western Railway track near Rural Retreat, Va., this morning, with the result that she was run over and killed by a southbound passenger train.

Her body was cut in twain. Although she realized the train was approaching, she was powerless to escape.

Active Boer Sympathizers.

Rochester, Feb. 27th.—Boer sympathizers in Rochester have raised a large sum of money to be forwarded to the Boers in South Africa. It was reported that there is a secret league here, the members of which are constantly working for the Boer cause, canvassing the city for money and sending clothing and food to their brethren in South Africa.

Murdered his Mother Because she Grieved at His Father's Funeral

Pleasant Hill, Ga., Feb. 27.—George Williams, a young negro man, killed his mother while they were following the corpse of the husband and father to the grave near here yesterday. The boy ordered his mother to stop her manifestations of grief. She paid no heed to him and then he shot and killed her.

Pruning Grape Vines.

Annual pruning is best for grape, and it should always be done in good season. Late pruning is often injurious to the vines, as they are weakened by excessive bleeding, Generally from one-third to one-half the growth should be cut off. Not only must allowance be made for fruits, but for good for next year's fruit. Usually it is best to train the vine up from the ground, so as to admit of a free circulation of air underneath. The liability of mildew and rot is materially lessened if the vine is well up from the ground. Allowing two to four main canes, training them on wires, and then cutting back the laterals to the canes, is a very good system of pruning. Care must be taken to not leave too much old wood. It is the new wood that bears the fruit, and in pruning it is well to make sure of plenty of good wood each year.—N. J. Shepherd.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED 15 to 25 pounds per month. HARMLESS! no starving; 22 years' experience. BOOK FREE. Address DR. [illegible], 46 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Populist State Convention.

In pursuance to a resolution of the State Executive Committee, adopted at its meeting regularly called and held in this city on the 18th instant. The State Convention of the Peoples Party in North Carolina is hereby called to assemble in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, April the 18th, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.; and a general conference of members of the party is called to assemble in the said city on Tuesday night, April, 17th, 1900.

The Convention will nominate candidates for State offices and elect delegates to the National Convention besides transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

While it does not come within the province of the committee to so direct, it is recommended that County Conventions, called for the purpose choosing delegates to the State and District Conventions, defer the nomination of Legislative and County candidates until after the State Convention. CYRUS THOMPSON,

Chairman P. P. State Ex. Com.

Raleigh, N C., Jan. 30th, 1900.

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said Township at the primaries called to elect delegates to the county nominating conventions, under call of the County Chairman. Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward.

SEC. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairmen of the several Township, ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place when and where the county nominating conventions of the Peoples Party of any year are held and elect a county chairman who may or may not be a member of its own body. In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said County Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts shall consist of the Chairmen of the County Executive Committees of the counties that compose the said Congressional Judical and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

SEC. 4. In case any above named committee fails to report to its convention while in session as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

SEC. 5 The County Executive Committees, Congressional Executive Committees, and Judicial Executive Committees shall report their action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention before an adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

SEC. 6. The State Executive Committee shall consist of twenty-four members. The State Convention shall elect one member for each Congressional district, and six members at large. The members so elected and the nine chairmen of Congressional Committees shall meet during the session of the State Convention and recommend to the convention a person for State Chairman, who may be or may not be a member of the committee so elected. Should the State Convention not approve the recommendation, it may proceed to elect a State chairman or the State Convention can delegate this authority to the full State Committee. But each State chairman shall serve until his sucessor is elected. The six members at large of the State Committee shall constitute the Central Executive Committee.

SEC. 7. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all the vacancies occurring therein.

SEC. 8. A quroum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congressional, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committees.

SEC 9. The Executive Committees of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts, respectively, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said County Executive Committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformitory to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

SEC. 10. That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the County, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Committees, shall call to order their respective Conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the Convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1, Each township primary of the People's Party shall send to the County Convention three delegates for every twenty five votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's Party candidate for Governor in 1892. And when a township is divided into precincts, wards or other sub-divisions of a township such sub-divisions shall send to the County Convention one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each 25 votes or majority fraction thereof.

SEC. 2 Each County Convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other Conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's Party candidate for Governor in 1892: Provided that every Convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any Convension shall cast the vote of the county.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various County Conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different Districts, and State Conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman!

SEC 4. All who are opposed to the present financial system of our government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency, without the intervention of banking corporations; who favor a graduated income tax and further necessary legislation to reduce and equalize taxation and who are in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and of guaranteeing to each political party the right to representation on all election boards, which shall be of their own selection, to prevent disfranchising voters by partisan election boards; who are in favor of a more economic administration of our government, county, State and National; who are opposed to having Executive and Legislative branches of our government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies, and who are willing to co-operate with the People's Party to secure these reforms, are invited to participate in all People's Party Primaries and Conventions.

"Triumph of Politicians."

In an editorial under the above heading, from the New Orleans Times-Democrat of March 25, 1898, we make the following extract:

"After themselves disowning and fiercely denouncing section 5 a majority of members of the Constitutional Convention yesterday passed that offensive section, offensive to Democracy, to political honesty and to Americanism; and the Convention too, has passed this offensive section in face of the fact that the ablest Democrats in the United States Senate have declared it to be unconstitutional. Senators Caffery and McEnery have protested against its passage, and have declared that it contravenes the Federal Constitution. In this opinion they are joined by such stalwart Democrats and uncompromising States' rights Senators as Turpie, of Indians; Lindsey, of Kentucky; Vest, of Missouri; Berry, of Arkansas; Walthall, of Mississippi; Turley, of Tennessee; Pettres, of Alabama, and McLaurin, of South Carolina, and many members of the House of Representatives."

With the opinion of these Senators that the "grandfather clause" is unconstitutional, it should cause all men who before voting, take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States to vote against the infamous measure, which was simply a "triumph of politicians" in our legislature that forced its adoption and supmission to the people.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-fa her" Consitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly gusges public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Sec. 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Sec. 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

[Sec.] 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Sec. 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordiance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons sha have paid their poll tax as required by law.

[Sec. 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Sec. 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I,....., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Caro lina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

[Sec. 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the peniteutiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

Sec. 3 This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force May 1st, 1899 and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the word "Against Suffrage Amendment thereon.

Sec. 4. The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 21st day of February A. D., 1899.

WHAT A wonderful discovery is Pain Killer! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by druggists generally. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c and 50c.

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the

THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

A Proclamation by

— THE GOVERNOR. —

$200.00 REWARD.

State of North Carolina, Executive Department,

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this depatment that some one to the Executive unknown did on the 8th of January ult., near Wadesboro, Anson county, North Carolina, kill and murder one C. M. Smith.

And whereas, it appears that the said unknown person has fled the State or so conceals himself that the ordinary processes of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said unknown murderer to the sheriff of Anson county at the Court house in Wadesboro, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of our American independence

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,

By the Governor,

BAYLUS CADE, Private Secretary.

A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES.

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.

Mr. Wm. Walpole, of Walshtown, S. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye, gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm, the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scab which soon dropped off, and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway." Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because *the blood can not be cut away.* Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

S. S. S. cures also any case of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

25c. SAMPLE BOTTLE 10c. FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.]

The World's Greatest Robber

But All for the Good of Suffering Humanity, for It Robs Them of Diseases.

RHEUMATISM, HAY FEVER, ETC.

By the never failing merit and efficacy of "5 DROPS," many diseases have been robbed of their terror, and the grave of many of its victims. Through the prompt and decisive action of "5 DROPS," thousands have been snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health, happiness and friends. Many a person has been told by the attending physician that they were beyond the reach of medical science. Yet today, they live and are a walking advertisement for this remedy, and are likely to reach a ripe old age. This may sound a little skeptical to some, yet it is true, most positively true. We make no exaggerated statements in behalf of this remedy; we hold out no false promises to the sick and afflicted. But we say to all of them, it does not matter how many doctors have treated you, how many remedies you have tried, how long you have suffered, if you have any of the following diseases, you can positively be cured by the use of "5 DROPS," for it never fails: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BACKACHE, ASTHMA, HAY-FEVER, CATARRH, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS and NEURALGIC HEADACHES, HEART WEAKNESS, EARACHE, CROUPE, MALARIA, DROPSY, CREEPING NUMBNESS, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE, and kindred diseases. So proof positive are we of the effectiveness and highly curative properties of "5 DROPS," backed up by the many thousands of testimonials received from grateful persons from every part of the country, that we are fully warranted in saying "5 DROPS" is daily curing more people than all the remedies on the market combined, and in cases of Rheumatism, it is curing more than all the doctors combined for they cannot cure chronic Rheumatism. "5 DROPS" can and does cure it, regardless of how severe or how long standing. "5 DROPS" is not alone the best remedy on earth, but it is the cheapest, for a dollar bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle, $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or six bottles for $5.00. A sample bottle, enough for ordinary cases, 10c. We will send sample bottle for 10c. [illegible] the moment they are cured. Don't get it mixed with other remedies. Write for testimonials. Address

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, 160-164 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

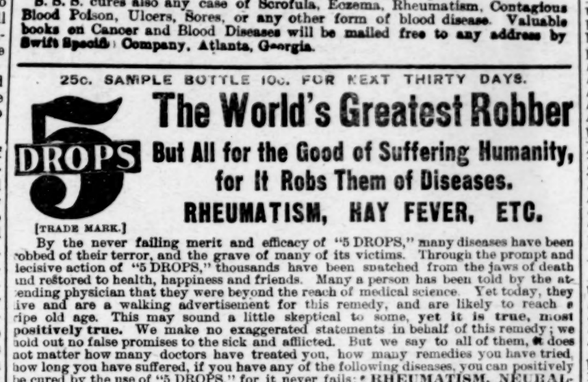
McWhorter's Fountain Pen....25 Cents

AGENTS WANTED

The best fountain pen on the market at the price....Equal to many sold at $1.00 and upwards....Made of Aluminum and will not tarnish....Has an ebony metal cap....Splendid automatic feeder....Works easy....Uses any ordinary black writing ink....Holds enough to write twenty-five ordinary letters....Does not soil the hands and is so simple in construction as to be almost impossible to get out of order....Just the thing for Ministers, Professional Men, Students and School Children in the advanced grades....Sells on sight, 100 per cent. profit....Send 25c. for sample and secure an agency.

52 State St. GOOD TEMPLAR PUBLISHING CO. CHICAGO

GRAND CLUBBING OFFERS.



The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's Cosmopolitan $3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Munsey's, McClure's $3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Cosmopolitan, McClure's $3.65
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Ainslee's, Leslie's Monthy, McClure's $3.65

The Caucasian, Ladies' World, McClure's, Good Housekeeping $3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Munsey's Good Housekeeping $3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Good Housekeeping Cosmopolitan $3.00
The Caucasian, Ladies' World, Leslie's Monthly, Good Housekeeping $3.00

Just as Reasonable.

Times-Mercury.]

Judge Brown ought to have advised the 'rump legislature' to add a section, instructing the Supreme Court that in passing upon the constitutionality of the amendment.

If they found they could not rule on it so as to give the offices to the Democrats, for God's sake, fix it so the Populists and Republicans can't get them. This would be just as reasonable as what he did recommend.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

$40 TO $100.00 A MONTH FOR BRIGHT hustler for special position. Good chance for advancement; no capital or experience required. K & K Manufacturing Co., 60 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 13—w

A FREE PATTERN

her own selection to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrations. Original, latest, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date designs

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR

Dressmaking economies, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe to-day. Only 50c. yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

For ladies, misses, girls and little children. That certain stylish "chic" effect not attained by the use of any other patterns Have no equal for style and perfect fit.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

Easily put together Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail Ask for them. Absolutely very latest up-to-date styles

THE McCALL COMPANY, 14th Street, New York City, N. Y.

No crop can grow without Potash. Every blade of Grass, every grain of Corn, all Fruits and Vegetables must have it. If enough is supplied you can count on a full crop—if too little, the growth will be "scrubby."

*Send for our books telling all about composition of fertilizers best adapted for all crops. They cost you nothing.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn R R	*11 00am	*6 00pm
Lv Washington P. R R	8 00am	4 30am
Lv Richmond, A. C L	9 00am	9 05am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L	*2 45pm	*6 20am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 45am
Ar Henderson	12 25am	1 35pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 30pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv. Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 58am	*9 19pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 20pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*9 13am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 19am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 03pm	11 00pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 48am
Ar Chester	7 33pm	4 06am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv. Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 43am
Lv Wilmington, S. A. L.		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 09am	*2 00pm
Ar Raleigh	2 23am	11 15am
Ar Henderson	3 56am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond A.C.L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	3 29pm	6 55am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

Nos. 403 and 402 — "The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte. N. C.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

For tickets, sleepers, etc., apply to

H. S. Leard, T. P. A., Z. P. Smith, C. T. A.
Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

E. ST JOHN, Vice President and Gen. Mgr
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manger.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
General Offices PORTSMOUTH, VA.

DON'T SUFFER, THE ELECTROPOISE

Cures all diseases without the use of medicine. A pure Oxygen treatment by absorption. It cures where everything else fails. It is needed in every family, for it will relieve every weakness or ailment, to the most persistent chronic disease, and without the use of a grain of medicine. Thousands of people all over the United States, from private citizens to Lawyers, Doctor-Preachers, Supreme Judges, Editors etc., even Crown Heads of Europe have given written testimonials of these facts. Book of testimonials, and matter of great interest with price of instruments sent free. Every family should have an Electropoise; it saves money, induces health. Send your address at once and see what people say who have thoroughly tested its merits Agents wanted. THE ELECTROPOISE CO. 513 4th St. Louisville, Ky

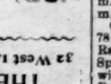
Notice to Stockholders of N. C. R. R. Co

BURLINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15, 1900.

The first payment of the 38th annual dividend, due the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, will be due and payable at the office of said Company in Burlington, N. C, Feb. 10th, 1900. The above payment will be made to all stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. January 20th, 1900.

SPENCER B. ADAMS.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC. $30.00 to $300.00 and more per week without previous experience. No other business pays such large returns for the little effort required. We furnish complete outfits. The work is easy, strictly high class and any man can operate the outfit by following our instructions. Write for particulars and copies of letters from those who are making BIG MONEY on our plan. ENTERTAINMENT SUPPLY CO. Randolph and Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL. Mention this paper when you write.



THE DESIGNER,

32 West 14th St., New York City.

Liberal cash commission. Write for sample copy and terms to Subscription Department.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THIS PUBLICATION.

Subscription Price: $1.00 a year. 10 cents for single copies.

The only reliable patterns, because they allow seams.

Standard Patterns

THE CELEBRATED

ALSO ILLUSTRATES

COLORED PLATES.

WITH HANDSOME

THE DESIGNER

Published Monthly

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVE FASHION MAGAZINE

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 10.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 22, 1899, at 7:0 A. M. at Morehead City.

Supersedes Time Table 9, of August 9, 1899 and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUN TRAINS.

STATIONS	5 Mixed f'ght and Pass. Mon Wed and Fri.	3 Passenger Daily
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Goldsboro*	7 10	3 40
Ar Beste	7 43	4 00
W LaGrange*	8 06	4 09
Falling Creek	8 26	4 0
W Kinston*	9 14	4 5
Carwell	9 25	4 46
Ar Dover*	10 15	4 55
Lv		
W Core Creek	10 40	5 07
Tuscarora	11 15	5 19
Clark's	11 31	5 32
W Ar Newbern*	12 05	5 40
Lv Riverdale		6 15
Croatan		6 18
Havelock		6 30
W Newport*		6 43
Wildwood		6 49
Atlantic		6 54
Ar Morehead City*		7 02
Lv		7 07
Atlantic Hotel		
W Ar M. City Depot*		7 15
	A. M.	A. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger daily.	6 Mix'd f't & Pass. Tues Th's and Sat.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	2 53
Beste	10 43	2 13
W LaGrange*	10 32	1 43
Falling Creek	10 22	1 13
W Kinston*	10 12	12 53
Carwell	9 50	11 28
Lv Dover*	9 47	11 40
Ar		
W Core Creek	9 30	10 40
Tuscarora	9 20	10 18
Clark's	9 12	10 00
Lv Newbern*	9 00	9 40
Ar	8 37	
Riverdale	8 18	
Croatan	8 09	
Havelock	8 00	
W Newport*	7 48	
Wildwood	7 39	
Atlantic	7 35	
Lv Morehead City*	7 27	
Ar	7 22	
Atlantic Hotel		
Lv M. City Depot	7 05	
	A. M.	A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Ston on Signal *—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

You Need a Piano or an Organ.

If you do not, your home does. Life without pleasure is a living death. Music will make your home bright, keep the young folks about the hearth stone and will give pleasure that will means of happiness. With the good prices prevailing for your crop, why naspend a hundred dollars and get a piano; you can pay balance next year. An organ will only cost from $20.00 up, and you need not pay but half now Any instrument shipped on trial and satisfaction guaranteed.

The oldest and largest house South, Philip Werlein, Limited, New Orleans, La.

All other kinds of musical instruments, music etc. Mandolins, Violins, and Guitars $2.00 up. Catalogues free. 20 14—8

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES.

AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH

DATED July 31, 1899.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 178 ex Sun	No. 41 Daily.	No. 43 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.	P M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 45	.....	.....	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 55	10 36	.....	.....	.....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	....	6 00	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 00	10 36	6 48	5 40	12 52
Lv Wilson	1 58	11 14	7 10	6 20	2 40
Lv Selma	2 35	11 57	....	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	4 30	1 10	....	.....	.....
Ar Florence	7 25	3 15	.....	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 50	7 01	3 21
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....		8 09	4 25
Ar Wilmington	.....	.....		9 40	5 50
			P M	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 102. ex Sun	No. 32 Daily	No. 40 Daily	No. 42 Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 40	....	45	.....	.....
Lv Fayetteville	12 20	....	9 45	.....	.....
Lv Selma	1 50	....	10 54	.....	.....
Ar Wilson	2 35	....	11 31	.....	.....
		A M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	7 00	9 45
Lv Magnolia	.....	.....	.....	8 34	11 19
Lv Goldsboro	.....	5 15	.....	9 45	12 30
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	2 35	5 43	11 31	10 38	1 16
Ar Rocky Mount	3 30	6 15	12 07	11 35	1 53
Ar Tarboro	....	7 04	.....	.....	.....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	3 30	....	12 09	.....	.....
Ar Weldon	4 32	....	1 00	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leave Fayetteville 12 25 p. m., arr

CHICAGO STREET FREAKS.

Grotesque Advertising Novelties that Have Been Banished.

Here is a list of advertising freaks that, according to the Chicago Chronicle, have been banished from the streets of Chicago:

A Scotch Highlander with bagpipe.

Four country "Rubes," straw hats, linen dusters, huge carpetbags, burst-open valises, immense cotton umbrellas, wonderful shoes, flamboyant neckties and all. They created excitement and also hindered traffic by staring into the shop windows, looking down the cable slot until the car was almost upon them, pretending to go wild with fear over the occasional automobiles.

Five peasant girls advertising cigars.

One tall woman in scarlet, huge white hat with silver plume and snowy feathers, large, floating yellow satin cape and purple parasol. In one hand she swung lightly a box of cigars, in the other flourished a vivid fan.

Two Roman gladiators.

A handsome man and woman riding in a swell-looking carriage bearing the flaming inscription: "We were married by the So-and-So matrimonial agency."

Another man and woman in a carriage advertising a popular play and with a quaint little Chinese infant perched high at front and rear. This carriage was followed by a mock patrol wagon; driven by a man in shabby policeman's uniform, and hindered traffic almost as much as its baby occupants amused the crowd on the sidewalks.

A couple of Indians in war paint.

A man dressed as a clown and carrying a big boy attired as a baby in long clothes.

A soap advertiser with his head and face all in a mist of lather and bearing aloft a huge razor.

A chariot drawn by a pair of small reindeer, and another dragged along by a supposed ostrich.

One ragged Mexican vaquero, minus horse and saddle, but fully equipped with spurs, lariat and gay leather fringes. This man whooped villainously and groaned as he walked.

A pair of "real English chimney sweeps," tall and shabby silk hats upon their heads, brown coats of an unusual pattern on their backs, and meeting the queer, corduroy knee-breeches, and with trumpets, which they noisily blew.

"WARE SNAKES!"

A Reminder of the "Absent-Minded Beggar" Ordered South.

Unlike Iceland, there distinctly are snakes in South Africa, and very deadly ones, too. They infest parts of Natal, the Cape Colony and the Transvaal, and the mortality from snake-bite, although not alarming, as in India, is sufficiently appreciable to deserve notice. Travelers up-country should never fail to take with them in their medicine chest, a bottle of eau de luce, which, although by no means an infallible specific, is very useful for temporary application. The natives have more than one form of "muti" or medicine, which they allege will cure snake-bite. These nostrums are usually decoctions of various herbs, prepared with all sorts of mystic rites and incantations. If they do no good, at any rate, as a rule, they do no harm. One of the deadliest snakes is the mamba, a great kind of cobra. There are two varieties, the black mamba and the green mamba. Both are poisonous, and there is a legend that the former has been known to attack defenceless people in the high grass. This is, of course, absurd. Natal, particularly in the lowlands near the coast and on the banks of the Umzimkulu river, is a favorite hunting-ground of the mamba, which is, truth to tell, one of the snakiest kind of snakes. The boomslang, or tree snake, is also found in Natal and the Transvaal. It sits up aloft in a tree, and, curling its tail round a branch, is popularly supposed to drop down and bite passers-by who may chance to be beneath the branches. The ringhals is a striped yellow and brown snake, found nearly all over South Africa. It is a smaller kind than the two former and much less dangerous. Still, the Zulus do not love it, and they tell you that when the ringhals is annoyed it has a clever trick of putting its tail into its mouth, stiffening its body into a rigid circle or hoop, and then rolling along a road after its victim at a tremendous rate of speed. Needless to say, this is the most ridiculous invention. Nearly the smallest South African snake is called the whipsnake. It is only about 18 inches to 2 feet long, and it is said to be quite harmless. It is prettily marked, and owing to its lissom, lithe body it has earned its name, for in color and shape it is by no means unlike a whip.

Novelties Seen in the Shops.

Rose-finished gold buckles, garter and belt clasps.

New assortments of brooch, belt, hat and stick-pins.

Armlets of flexible gold set with a single jewelled butterfly.

Cuff links set with diamonds, amethysts and other precious stones.

Sets of umbrellas and canes to match

The Illinois State Board of Health recommends that a sanitarium for consumptives be erected.

There are fourteen Harvard graduates in the Fifty-sixth Congress, now in session, of whom four are Senators and ten Representatives.

"Never Do Things by Halves."

Sometimes the condition of your health could be described as half-sick and half-well. You may not be ill enough to go to bed but too ill to be happy or efficient in your home or your business. Why not be wholly well? Your dragged-out, tired feeling is due to poor blood and nothing else. Make your blood rich by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. It works to perfection; there is nothing like it.

Tired Feeling — "My husband would come home from work so tired he could hardly move. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured him. It cured my girl's headaches." Mrs. A. J. Sprague, 57 Oak St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHEN CLOUDS HANG LOW.

When clouds hang deep,
Dense, thick and fog-like o'er the sun,
We do not weep,
But say that when the day is done,
The clouds will vanish and the sad earth borrow
Fresh splendor from the sunshine of to-morrow.

When clouds hang deep,
Dense, thick and fog-like o'er thy soul,
Thou shalt not weep,
But say that soon the sullen clouds will roll,
Forth and away, and thy sad heart its sorrow
Forget in the bright sunshine of to-morrow.

—Bismarck Tribune.

POLLY'S HIGHWAYMAN

DERRINGER was the first object to catch my eye when I glanced casually into the pawnbroker's window. The little, old-fashioned pistol lay on a square of black velvet between half a dozen watches and a tray of forfeited rings. Its handle, delicately inlaid with silver, its stubby barrel, exquisitely engraved, and the absurdly low price marked on the ticket beside it combined to make the pistol a temptation beyond my resistance. I stepped within and made it mine, thinking, as I put down my money, of it hanging by a blue ribbon beneath the scimitar picked up by Polly heaven knows where and how, that made warlike one corner of her room.

When I gave Polly the derringer she was delighted. When I spoke of the blue ribbon she sniffed.

"Well, hardly. I shall carry it," she said. "That is, on dark nights when I go out alone."

"But it won't shoot," I objected. "The nipple's broken."

"It will scare, and that's just as good. I shall carry it."

And carry it she did, again and again. Once when I laughed at her she shrugged her shoulders indifferently and returned:

"You can laugh now, but just wait. Something will happen some time, and I'll be glad I had it."

Polly slipped the derringer into a pocket of her long coat, took up her purse and the letters she intended mailing, and marched down into the darkness of the street. She had not gone over half a block toward the drug store, whither she was bound for stamps, when a dark figure emerged from an alley she was passing and fell in directly behind her. Polly quickened her pace, and her right hand slipped down into the pocket of her coat and found comfort in grasping the pistol's butt. The man slouched up behind her.

"Please, lady, could you help a fellow out a bit?" he asked gruffly.

Polly shrank from him in alarm. "I haven't anything," she said, hurriedly, and started to move rapidly away.

He sprang about in front of her. "Give me your pocketbook," he demanded, making an attempt to snatch it. But Polly was on her guard, and thrust the hand that held the purse behind her back. He seized her by the left shoulder and attempted to put a hand over her mouth. She slipped out the derringer and thrust it directly into his face.

"Take off your hands or I'll shoot," she ordered.

The man hesitated, then stepped back. Polly covered him with the pistol.

"I just think I'll keep you here and call for a policeman. Don't you try to run. If you do I'll shoot."

The man stood silent and unmoving.

Polly looked him over indignantly. "Now, aren't you ashamed of yourself, you great big man, to try to hold up a woman?" she demanded. "You wanted money, of course. Well, why didn't you take it from a man, then—some one of your own size?"

Polly could see that one foot was scraping uneasily on the sidewalk and that he was looking down.

"I had to have money," he said, doggedly. "I couldn't take it from a man—I ain't strong enough."

"Oh, come, now. You look big and strong."

"Yes, but when a man don't eat—" Polly saw his shoulders go up.

"You're hungry?" There was a sudden note of concern in her voice.

"I ain't carin' about myself," he said, indifferently. Then he added, pulling his hat down over his eyes: "It's the kids and—and—her."

"Oh, there's a wife and children," said Polly, softly, and the derringer went down, until it was pointing at the man's knees. "Why don't you work?"

"Why don't I work? I've tried to get work." He spoke bitterly. "I've been tryin' for weeks. I tried all today. I couldn't go home without money and see them, so I——" He spread wide his arms. "Oh, I don't give a rap." He caught himself up sharply, then laughed recklessly. "It's all up. Shoot or turn me over to a copper."

Polly gazed at his vague form for a full minute. Then the derringer fell to her side, and she spoke decidedly.

"Come down here to the corner where there's a street lamp. I want to see your face. Oh, you've got to come, you know," she added, seeing that he hesitated.

He moved forward, and side by side they walked to where a gas lamp was making a feeble effort to overcome the darkness. Then Polly saw a long face that had been untouched by razor for a week, a haggard face with sunken eyes and cheeks and a chin that had begun to droop. It was the face of a broken and starved man, and the look of recklessness upon it became it illy. The coat was buttoned and a pin held the collar closely about the neck.

"You say there is a wife and children?" Polly asked, slowly.

He nodded. "But, see here," he demanded, roughly, "what are you askin' me these questions for? It ain't none of your business."

"Oh, yes, but it is," Polly returned, confidently. "You see, I want to know. You said they hadn't anything—they were hungry?"

Again the head nodded. "And she's sick," he added, briefly.

"You were trying to steal for them?"

"I couldn't let 'em starve," he returned, apologetically, yet defiantly.

"Of course not. You did just right. The man that'll steal for his wife and babies, if they're hungry, is enough better than the man that won't." She nodded her head at him approvingly.

He stared at her in wonderment, and his loosely-hung under jaw dropped down. "You think so—really?" he asked slowly.

"Why, of course."

"And—and if you had a wife and some kids you'd steal for 'em?" He was much in earnest.

"If I had a wife and some kids I'd steal for them," Polly returned, promptly. "That is, if they were hungry. Of course I would."

The man scraped one foot upon the pavement nervously. "Then you think I ain't so bad?"

"Bad?" Polly spoke enthusiastically. "Why, you're good! You're fine!"

He stared at her with the look of one who cannot understand. "Well, you're a queer 'un," he said.

But Polly did not even hear his words. "Do you know, I think I owe you something," she declared. "I ought to have had something for you to take, and I ought to have let you taken it. I didn't have anything and you didn't get anything, so I'm in your debt. Now, you come and walk up the street with me to the place where I live. I want to pay up."

The man's face showed even greater wonderment than before.

"You mean you want to—give me something?"

Polly shrugged her shoulders. "If you want to put it that way. I'd rather call it paying a debt. It's something"—her voice again grew soft and she stepped up and laid her hand on his arm—"it's something I owe the wife and the kids."

"After—after I tried to hold you up?" The man turned his head away.

"Oh, I've forgotten that, I wish you had, and had got something. Now, come on."

The man did not move.

Polly tugged at his sleeve, still he did not move. Then she held the derringer up in front of his face. "Come," said she, lightly. "See, I can make you."

He looked down into the smiling face, his own face—Polly saw tears on it—caught a bit of the smile he saw there, and without a word he walked away with her. When they reached the house in which she lived, Polly hurried within after ordering him to wait a minute. At its end she was back beside him.

"Here, this is yours," she said, holding a bill out to him.

He made no effort to take it, and Polly could see that his hands were twisting about each other.

"How much?" he asked finally.

"Oh, not much—only $5.

"Five dollars! No—no—I can't take it—I can't!" he cried, brokenly.

Polly took one of the twisting hands and thrust the money into it. "But you must—it's for the wife and the kids," she whispered.

"Yes, yes, for them," he said, eagerly, and his hand closed about the bill.

There was a long silence. The man was breathing heavily and Polly was beginning to feel as though she wanted to cry. She was the first to speak, and for the first time that night she was timid.

"If you don't mind," she said, wistfully, "I think I'd rather like to shake hands with you."

The man seized the hand Polly held out to him.

"Good night," she whispered.

"I—I"—he started, but something caught in his throat and his voice broke. Polly felt the fingers about her hand twitch nervously. He tried to speak again, and again his voice broke.

Suddenly he dropped her hand, turned about and, head down, hurried away into the darkness.

FRESH TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Packers of fruits, vegetables and other foodstuffs say that owing to the increased prices of tin for cans they will be obliged to mark up the pack of 1900.

It is predicted the souvenir spoon craze, which raged a few years ago, is to be equalled by the popularity of souvenir pins. The fashion was started by Louisiana jewelers, who offered a prize for the best design.

London papers announce that the orders given to home manufacturers of locomotives has steadily increased this year, in spite of the business that went abroad. The chief builders are now so situated that they can take no further orders for delivery in less than fifteen months.

From Anderson, Ind., a chain of local trolley roads has been formed that affords a route thirty-four miles long, not counting numerous branches to towns off the main line. Another chain is about to be formed between Anderson and Indianapolis, thirty-five miles in length. The whole system, including local lines, embraces 133 miles.

Steps have been taken to establish in Saxony an industry hitherto known only in Southern France and Northern Italy. This is the removal of wool from the skins of slaughtered sheep by purely mechanical means (scraping) and without any chemical agent to loosen its hold. The product of the new method is called "skin wool," as distinguished from "glover's wool" and "pulled wool." It is regarded equal or superior to sheared wool.

A long, thin sea grass, found in large quantities on the flats of the lower St. Lawrence, especially on the south shores of Gaspe and Bonaventura bays, is said to make good material for carriage cushions and other upholstery. When dried it is strong, curly and elastic. A considerable amount of it is being sent to Chicago and Cincinnati, and its average price in those cities is $5 a ton. It is believed that as soon as this stuff becomes known in the East it will prove equally popular there.

Comparative Distances.

The distance in the South African scenes of operations can be better estimated if they are compared with those between New York City and outlying places. Taking the route of the British from Durban, their landing place, to go to Pietermaritzburg, seventy miles, would be approximately the same as to go to Poughkeepsie from New York. From Durban to Ladysmith, 180 miles, is about the distance from New York to Baltimore; from Durban to Laing's Nek, the Boer frontier on the Natal side, is 301 miles, or New York to Concord, N. H.; Durban to Johannesburg or Pretoria is about 500 miles, or New York to Wheeling, W. Va.

On the western side the distance from Cape Town to Kimberley is 647 miles, New York to Springfield, O.; from Cape Town to Vryburg is 774 miles, New York to Ann Arbor, Mich.; from Cape Town to Mafeking is 870 miles, New York to Atlanta, Ga.; from Cape Town to Johannesburg and Pretoria, 1014 miles, New York to St. Louis, Mo.—Army and Navy Journal.

The population of the Fiji Islands in 1898 was 121,738, of which 3927 were Europeans.

FARM TOPICS

Information About Geese.

Old geese lay a greater number of larger eggs and are more reliable than young geese. Nevertheless, if geese must be purchased it often saves time to buy young geese rather than to attempt to secure any number of old ones. Young ganders are better for breeding than young geese. Young geese do not lay as many fertile eggs or produce as many goslings the first breeding season as they do the second. If geese are often changed from one place to another, they are apt not to breed well, and the other conditions being equal they breed better the third season they are in a locality than the second.

Better Feeding of Cattle.

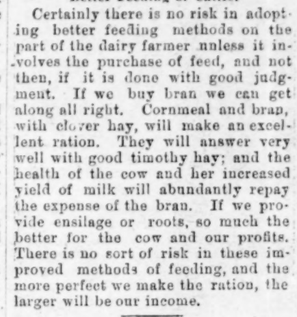
Certainly there is no risk in adopting better feeding methods on the part of the dairy farmer unless it involves the purchase of feed, and not then, if it is done with good judgment. If we buy bran we can get along all right. Cornmeal and bran, with clover hay, will make an excellent ration. They will answer very well with good timothy hay; and the health of the cow and her increased yield of milk will abundantly repay the expense of the bran. If we provide ensilage or roots, so much the better for the cow and our profits. There is no sort of risk in these improved methods of feeding, and the more perfect we make the ration, the larger will be our income.

Cream For Churning.

The proper condition of cream for delivery is described with three words: pure, fresh, cold. The rules are simple enough, but in carrying them out numerous conditions arise that require thoughtful attention. It is necessary to have the cream in good condition in order to get and preserve a correct sample of it for testing. Rich cream churns better at a lower temperature than that required for thin cream. Cream intended for retail to family trade is generally made to test from forty-two per cent. to forty-five per cent. Cream of a lower test is readily cooled enough for churning as fast as it flows from the separator. I think pasteurizing prevents the bitter taste that sometimes develops in raw cream, especially in the fall and winter.—New England Homestead.

Supporting a Stable Floor.

It is important that the lower story of a stable should not be obstructed by supporters for the floor overhead. It is also important that the floor overhead be well supported to sustain the weight of hay upon it. The cut shows how this can well be done. Put side rods diagonally through the



SUPPORT FOR AN OVERHEAD FLOOR.

side and the floor beams. This will keep the building from spreading. Now from the plates on either side make an arch of three sticks of timber and run five-eighths iron rods down from the upper stick through the floor timber. This makes a perfect truss and one that will support a great weight. Do not spike the upper piece to the rafters and make a truss in this way, for you would thus cause your roof to sag. Put the truss in between two sets of rafters.

Success in Oiling Wagon Wheels.

Oiling wagon wheels to preserve the felloes and prevent the tires becoming loose has been practiced by many for a long time. It is better as a preventive than a cure for loose tires. Stop the swelling and shrinking of the felloes, the rusting of the under side of the tire next the felloe by a coating of oil. Fill the tenons of the spokes also with the hot oil and you have at least doubled the life of your wheel. If it is well done, a tire will never have to be reset. The tenons of the spokes cannot swell and split the felloes. The mistake made is that people do not begin with their wheels in time. Treat the wheel while it is sound. Have it well dried out, give it time to absorb all the oil it will take. Use the best boiled linseed oil, with about one-half pint liquid drier to the gallon. Devote at least one hour to a wheel. The oil should be kept up to nearly the boiling point and the slower the wheel is revolved the more oil will get under the tire where most needed. Two revolutions of the wheel in an hour is about right. Revolving slowly heats the wood through. This drives out any moisture, the pores readily drink their fill of hot oil, and by the time the wheel has made its second revolution some of the last coating will remain upon the surface. A portion of this will gradually be absorbed into the wood and the remainder will dry hard upon the surface. The oil should not boil, but must be quite hot—hot enough to expand the tire so that the oil will get under it freely.

A light, finely painted wheel should be immersed in the oil say about one-half inch above the tire, as it is between the tire and felloe that the oil is needed. For coarser jobs or when the paint is considerably worn, immerse an inch above the depth of the felloe. This will fill the joints around the shoulders of the spokes.—American Agriculturist.

A Bird of Paradise.

Their parrot had died, and young Master Tommy, with his little sister Jennie, had just concluded the funeral services over the grave of their feathered pet. "I s'pose Polly is in heaven now," remarked Jennie, tearfully. "Yes," returned Master Tommy; "I s'pose he is." "He—he's got wings, but he wouldn't be an angel up there, would he?" inquired the little maid, anxious about his present status. "Oh!" cried Tommy, "he wouldn't be an angel; only people is that." "Then what do you s'pose he is now?" persisted his sister. Tommy thought for a moment. Then the light of inspiration dawned on his beaming countenance. "I guess Polly is a bird of paradise now," he announced joyfully.—Crypt.

Lunatic Postoffices.

In the lunatic asylums of Belgium there are securely locked boxes in which every inmate may deposit letters of complaint. Three times a week these letters are collected by outside officials, who investigate every case, and if a person asserts that he is not insane a prompt examination ensues by medical experts.

Causes for Suicide in China.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the causes of suicide in China are not, as in Europe, profound melancholia, heavy losses, or disappointment in love, but chiefly revenge, and the desire to inflict serious injury on another. Suicide enables a Chinese to take a truly terrible revenge, for he believes that his spirit will malignantly haunt and injure the living; and in most cases, not from humanity, but from the hope of averting such a direful catastrophe. If a master offends his servant or makes him "lose face" or a shopkeeper his assistant or apprentice, the surest revenge is to die on the premises, for it not only involves the power of haunting and of inflicting daily injuries, but renders it necessary that the body should lie where death occurs until an official inquiry is made, which brings into the house the scandal and turmoil of a visit from a mandarin with a body of officials and retainers. It is quite common for a man or woman to walk into the courtyard of a person against whom he or she has a grudge, and take a fatal dose of opium there to insure these desirable results.—From "The Yang-tse Valley and Beyond."

The Dachshund.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer: This is what the boy wrote about the dachshund: The dockshound is a dog notwithstandin' appeerencis. He has fore legs, two in front an' two behind, an' they aint on speekin' terms. I wunst made a dockshound out of a cowcumber an' fore matchis, an' it lookt as nacheral as life. Dockshounds is farely intelligent considerin' thare shaip. Thare brains bein' so far away from thare tales it bothers them sum to wag the lattur. I wunst noo a dockshound who wuz too impashunt to wate till he cood signal the hole length of his boddy when he wanted to wag his tale, so he maid it up with his tale thet when he wanted it to wag he would shake his rite ear, an' when the tale seen it shake it wood wag. But as fer me, gimme a bum pup with a peddygree."

A Fine Collection of Birds.

Major Wingate, the traveller, has just sent an extraordinary collection of birds to the British Museum. This is one of the results of a remarkable journey in China. He started from Shanghai, followed the Yangtse-Kiang as far as Lake Tung-Ting, whence he took a southwesterly course along the Yuen Kiang, through Tunan, Kweichau and Yunnan to Bhamo.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Twenty-five women have been hanged in England during Queen Victoria's reign.

Woman's Kidney Troubles

Why trifle with health when the easiest and surest help is the best known medicine in the world?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is known everywhere and thousands of women have been cured of serious kidney derangements by it.

Mrs. Pinkham's methods have the endorsement of the mayor, the postmaster and others of her own city.

Her medicine has the endorsement of an unnumbered multitude of grateful women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper. Every woman should read these letters.

Mrs. Pinkham advises suffering women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family." WILHELMINE NAGEL, 1127 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

"COTTON Culture" is the name of a valuable illustrated pamphlet which should be in the hands of every planter who raises Cotton. The book is sent FREE.

Send name and address to

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Out in the frontier the word gun was applied almost exclusively to pistols.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

A system of preventive inoculation against typhoid fever is under extensive trial in India and South Africa.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sarsagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Business failures in Great Britain during 1899 were 8,600, against 8,895 in 1898.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

Utah gives its convict murderers the choice of how they will be executed. The latest one chose to be shot.

Educate Your Bowels with Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Spiral armlets of copper form good protection for the arm in battle, and the king of Dahomey uses his as defensive weapons.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Half a million clerks are employed in London.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

At least 20,000 men purchased outfits for the Klondike at Seattle during the past year.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1895.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an Enstachian Condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by DR KLINE'S Invigorating Cordial. FREE $1 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. DR. KLINE, L.D., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

Siamese people have so superstitious a dislike for odd numbers that they strive always to have an even number of rooms, doors, windows, closets, etc., in their houses.

Worthless Stuff!

What a lot of trash is sold as cough cures. The hollow drum makes the loudest noise—the biggest advertisement often covers worthlessness.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the following have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and made me lose flesh rapidly. I was treated by many eminent physicians, but could get no permanent relief. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I began to get better at once. I now sleep well, my old flesh is back, and I enjoy myself in every way at the age of seventy-four."—R. N. MANN, Fall Mills, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1899.

It's the do-as-you-would-be-done-by cough medicine. Try a 25-cent bottle.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP IS SURE

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections. Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

One Night Treatment

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, and points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Sore Hands 8 Years Cured.

Pain So Intense Would Nearly Twist Fingers From Sockets. Hands Puffed Up Like a Toad. Water Ran Through Bandages to Floor. Had to Walk the Floor Until Would Fall Asleep. Fingers Would Peel Like an Onion. Doctors Could Not Cure.

Eight years ago I got sore hands, commencing with a burning sensation on my fingers and on top of the hand. When I rubbed them, you could see little white pimples. I felt like twisting my fingers out of their sockets. I had high fever, and cold chills ran over me, and so I kept it going until I was tired out. Nights, I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose, and the water ran out, and wherever there was a little pimple there the burning fire was—that happened at least ten times. I am running a blacksmith shop, horseshoeing, and I would not shut up the shop for anybody, but it was hard. My hands puffed up worse than a toad. When I drove horse nails, the water from my hands ran through the bandage, on to the floor. My customers refused to look at my hand. I had a friend take me to the doctor; he gave a solution of something to bathe my hands. I went to another doctor, I think, for a year. I found your advertisement in a Utica newspaper, and I got the CUTICURA remedies. As soon as I used them I began to gain, and after using a small quantity of them I was entirely cured. I would not take fifty dollars for a cake of CUTICURA SOAP if I could not get any more. I would not suffer any more as I did, for the whole country.

Feb. 22, 1898. CASPER DIETSCHLER, Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c), to cool and cleanse the blood. The Set, $1.25 A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE GREENSBORO, N.C.

For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nerve Exhaustion

WRITE US FOR Our Illustrated HAND-BOOK.

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A NATURAL MAGNETIC OIL FROM TEXAS.

Discovered by H B JONES, Dallas, Texas. In bot. The most wonderful discovery of the age and a puzzle to the medical world. Rheumatism, acute paralysis, spinal affections, stiff joints, sciatica, etc., yield to this oil like magic and positively cures in 10 days. Sample can 50c., cost paid. 1,000 testimonials FREE. Agents Wanted!

THE BROAD RIVER MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box No. 1. Henrietta, N. C.

OWENS CHERRY TREES

Finest Fruit and Shade Tree in the World. Largest Tree and Fruit. $1 buys 6 delivered, prepaid. Address, DR. BRIGHT, care Box 607, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PLANT CHERRY TREES.

The Amos Owens Famous Black Heart Cherry is the Best For Fruit and Shade.

There is no tree on the market today producing a more beautiful shade than the Owens Cherry. They produce a tree from 50 to 80 feet high, with long spreading branches, making a dense growth and a beautiful shaped tree, which would be well worth the planting for ornamental purposes alone. Thirty-six towns in N. C., S. C., Va. and Ga., have planted them in quantities on their streets.

The tree attains its growth rapidly, soon getting up out of reach of stock, and requires but little attention, and its life is indefinite. Six trees sent prepaid for $1 cash with order. Address Pr. Bright, care box 607, Charlotte, N. C.

Bound to Depart.

San Francisco Wave: A youthful Stockton man rushed to catch a river boat for San Francisco, but was about two minutes late. The steamer was six feet out as he reached the dock. He swung his grip aboard and, jumping, caught a rope and a post and held fast. Every one imagined he had fallen in. The captain, peering over the side, saw his intrepid passenger. "Here, you," he shouted, "by jiminy crickets, don't you ever do that again!" The passenger had hauled himself aboard by this time, and, turning a look of scorn at the captain, said: "What do you think I'm going to do—jump back and try it over?"

A man, "apparently educated and refined," has been fined $50 for mutilating publications on file in the Chicago Public Library. He pleaded to be released, saying that he needed the clippings in compiling statistics.

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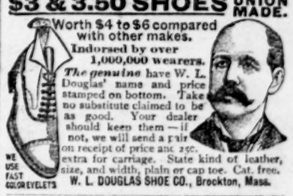

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